

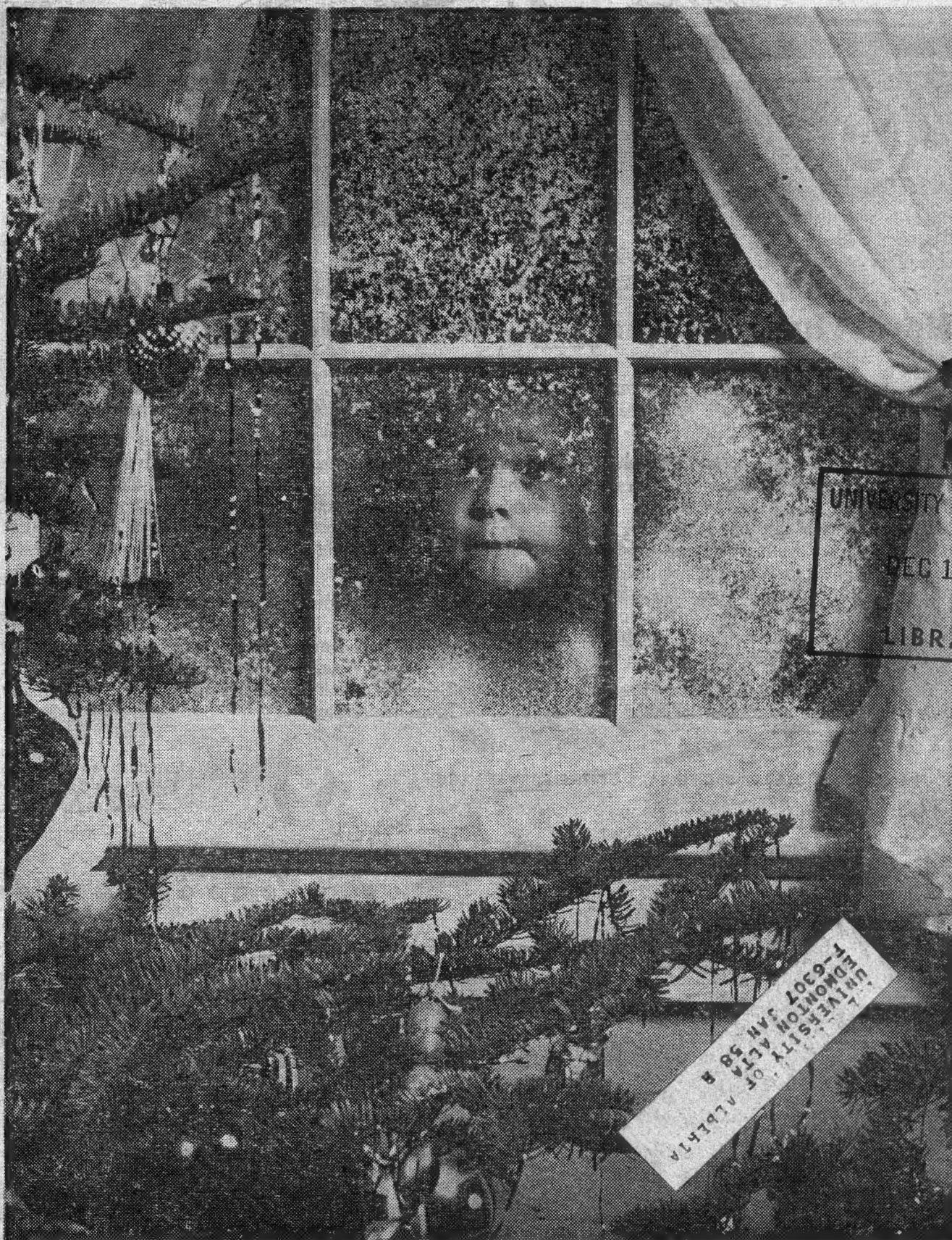
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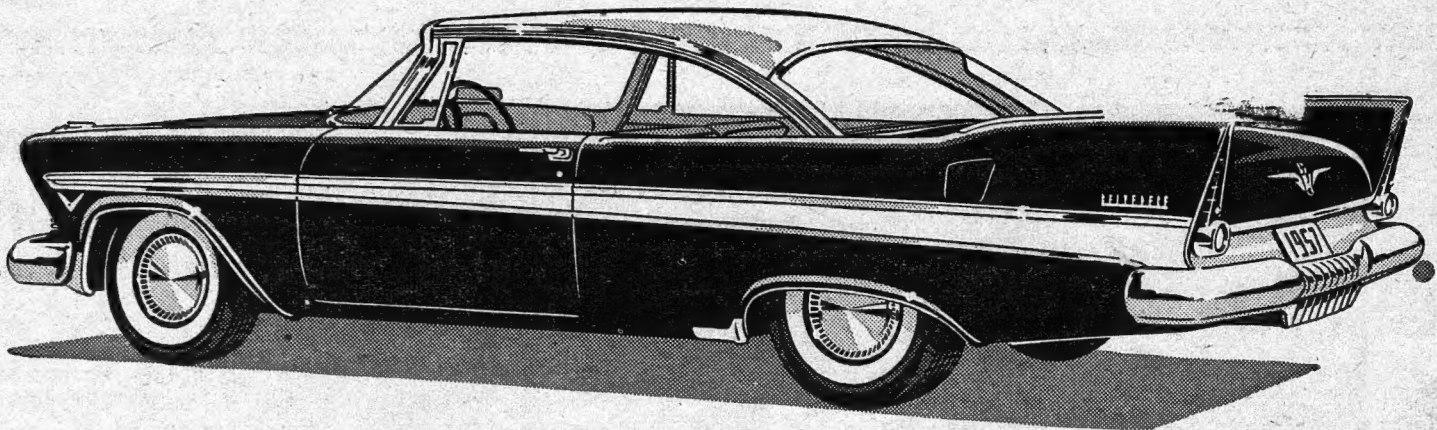
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Farm and Ranch Review

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Vol. LII.

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No. 12

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Contents—

Editorials	5 and 6
Veteran Makes Good on Western Farm	9
Dan Keller, Pioneer Farmer by Iris Keller	10
Potato Growing Goes Mechanical by Cameron Reid	12
A Merry Christmas From Nature by Kerry Wood	15
Henry Wirz, Pioneer, has 80th Birthday by Jane Havens	16
Donald McKenzie of Manitoba by Miriam Green Ellis	17
Southern Alberta Farmers in Better Shape by Joe Balla	20
Cattle Fattening Gains Importance by Grant MacEwan	22
Alberta Wheat Pool Annual Report	26
I Saw on The Farm	27
Crossword Puzzle	28
Dairying Page	29
Aunt Sal	30
Editor's Desk	31

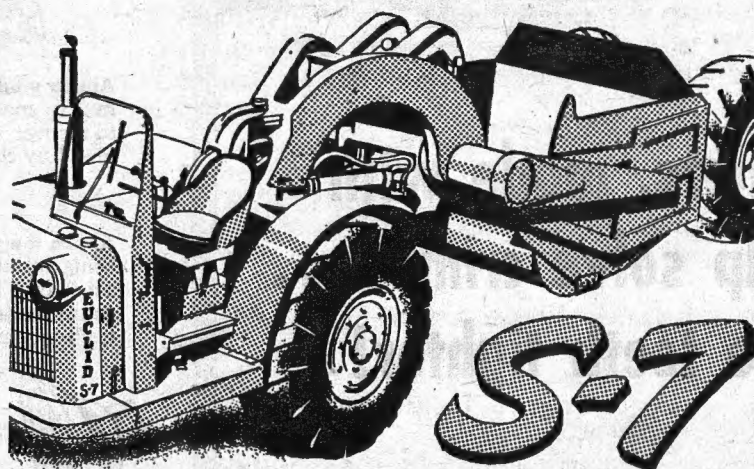
Canada's Wheat Problem

The outstanding problem facing agriculture in Canada is the accumulation of surplus wheat. Here are the statistics, in bushels:

1956 crop, 537,800,000, plus carryover 537,200,000	1,075,000,000
Deduct domestic requirements	160,000,000

Surplus for export and carryover	915,000,000
--	-------------

If 315,000,000 bushels is exported this crop year the carryover will total 600,000,000 bushels, which will provide abundance of wheat if not a single bushel is produced in Canada next year.



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a real "profit-maker" in road
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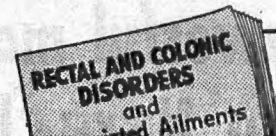
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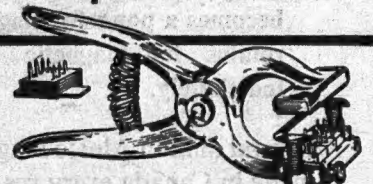


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THOUGH times be dark and the road to peace and security be long and hard, we are encouraged by the belief that if we do our part, the fruits of freedom and goodwill to men are bound to follow. With this thought in mind we wish all our readers

A Merry Christmas

Christmas Is Not A List Of Names

CHRISTMAS is not a list of names in alphabetical order in a notebook.

Christmas is people . . . the family circle . . . the relatives . . . those with whom you go to church, work, play or attend lodge or clubs.

Christmas is friends you haven't seen for years . . . but when Yuletide comes along, Memory gives you a dig in the ribs and up pops the influence to revive that friendship.

There are people you see every day and take for granted . . . until Christmas arrives to remind you that here is an opportunity to extend a friendly, kindly greeting.

To the editor Christmas brings a vision of the faces of many, many thousands of people who regularly read what he has to say in his columns . . . among whom are friends he has known for years . . . and the rest he would like to know personally.

This then is our Christmas message . . . Christmas is not a list of names in a notebook, to be carefully checked off . . . It is a time for warm personal greetings to the people we like . . . those we are pleased to call friends . . . those we write for . . . all of whom we like to remember.

Merry Christmas to all of you !

★

Yuletide Is The Merriest Time Of The Year

CHRISTMAS carols, Christmas greetings, Christmas gifts, Christmas decorations, Christmas cheer and kindness — all are contributing factors to the joyous festival of Yuletide, so dear to the Christian world. Friendliness, happiness, giving and taking are the main manifestations of the season.

"Happy the man," said Virgil, 'who has put under his feet all fears, and inexorable fate and the noisy strife of the hell of greed.' And such is the tendency of people at Christmas time. In our rejoicing we forget our fears and the spirit of giving transcends the greediness of human nature.

How dreary life would be if there was no Christmas season ! Then there would be no season of the year wherein the influence would be to exchange friendly greetings and kindly words; no period of time when carols ring out on the frosty air; no buying of gifts; no quaint and rotund Santa Claus ! And also no memories of the Great Teacher whose birth in faroff Bethlehem was heralded by angelic songs !

We do right to retain the magic and mystery, the old customs and legends of Christmas. There is no other time of the year when people get closer together. We know of no other season when people are so happy and so kindly.

Ancient Christmas Practises

"AND there cometh a season where any who hath a warm heart and a kin with his neighbor layeth aside the saw if he be a worker in wood or the mallet if he be a mason, or whatsoever the implement which is the mark of his craft.

"And he gathereth about him those who are of his hearth and goeth about among many of his fellows who habit the same parish, saying with much song and good cheer to all "Peace and Good-will."

"And this be the season of Christmas, a holiday whose spirit extendeth through many a month where folks be of a mind with Holy Writ." — From 16th century English manuscript.

★

The Moral In The Christmas Carol Story

THERE is one story that can be told and retold, read and re-read with interest and enthusiasm each Christmas. That is Charles Dickens' immortal tale of the transformation of old Jeremiah Scrooge in "A Christmas Carol."

A hard-bitten, tight-fisted curmudgeon was this character who dominated the story. How he hated to see a penny spent in what he considered a wasteful way ! His whole life was devoted to the accumulation of wealth and his soul got so wrapped and twisted that he hated even himself.

But Marley, his dead partner, came back to tell Scrooge a few things and the shock lit a flame in his (Scrooge's) heart. The Christmas spirit commenced to permeate his being and his employees got the shock of their lives.

That's just what Christmas is calculated to do — shake off the selfish, greedy spirit of continual grasping and getting and substitute the joyful hopefulness of giving. ?

All year long the aim seems to be to grab as much as possible. But Christmas comes along and a contrary influence makes itself felt. We decide to give and find it a cheerful and happy experience.

We are as we are and life is a continuous struggle. But there is a continuous effort going on to lift humanity from the jungle to the stars. Christianity is the great influence behind the urge, which is best exemplified at Christmas time.

★

Civilization Is Still At The Dawning

THE people of Canada and other democratic nations must accustom themselves to the fact that a long period of worry and uncertainty lies ahead. Such seems to be the penalty for living in an age of momentous decisions. But there are also rewards for never before in the

long history of mankind on earth has living been more vitally interesting than it is today.

The ancient Greeks portrayed life as if it was a river, always changing and always moving onward. Nothing is static in human existence and the old order will be constantly changing, "yielding place to new." It may be, as Churchill postulated in his famous Easter oration, 1940, that the perplexities and tribulations of our age may well be but the birth of a new harmony. It does not look like such will happen now. The future seems to be overcast with clouds of trouble. But people trained in the ways of democracy should be better prepared to bear shocks and strains than those who have not been disciplined through having to assume the responsibilities our form of government requires of its peoples.

There are doubtful souls, of course, who have dire forebodings. They believe that the thunder on the horizon is an omen of doom. We prefer to believe, like Emerson, that our civilization is still at the dawning, and out of the present turbulence will emerge a new and happier era in the history of the race. We are living in a brief instant in the long range of eternity. The shape of things to come, may be fashioned by the courage and actions of the people of our generation.

★

Our Life On Earth Is Not An Accident

MANKIND is still in the dawn of the scientific age and every increase of light reveals more clearly the work of a Supreme Director. It was the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, who declared that there must be a "Great Captain on the bridge."

So many exacting conditions are necessary for life on earth that they could not possibly exist in proper relationship by chance. The earth rotates on its axis at the speed of one thousand miles an hour; if it turned at one hundred miles an hour our days and nights would be ten times longer than they are now, and the sun would then burn up our vegetation every long day, while in the night any surviving sprout would freeze.

The sun, source of our life, has a surface temperature of 12,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and the earth is just far enough away so that this "eternal fire" warms us just enough and not too much. If the sun gave off only half of its present radiation we would freeze, and if it gave off half as much more we would roast.

The slant of the earth, tilted on an angle of 23 degrees, gives us our seasons. If it had not been so tilted, vapors from the oceans would move north and south, piling up continents of ice.

If the crust of the earth was only ten feet thick there would be no oxygen, without which animal life must die. If the oceans were very much deeper, carbon dioxide would be absorbed and no vegetable life could exist.

Propose National Highway Program

THE Canadian Automobile Association presented a brief to Hon. R. H. Winthers, federal minister of public works, requesting that the Canadian government launch a highway building plan to be financed jointly with the provincial governments, and which would be calculated to meet the requirements of auto and truck traffic for at least a quarter of a century to come.

The brief pointed out that about 4,000,000 cars and trucks are now using the nation's highways, compared with 1,500,000 in 1945. In 25 years that number is likely to reach 9,000,000.

There are 192,000,000 miles of surfaced highways in this vast nation and only 33,000 miles are paved. The modern car is built for paved highways. The nation moves on wheels.

Highway construction is a provincial responsibility. But the urgent need for modern arterial highways, and the high cost of same, requires federal government assistance. The Canadian Automobile Association suggested that the cost be divided equally between the federal government and the provincial authorities.

Our national highway system is years behind the times. Bad road conditions have contributed to the dreadful toll of accidents and also to the loss of millions of dollars.

This matter is of concern to farm people, who are among the most extensive users of highways. They should be interested in the proposed program of the Canadian Automobile Association.

★

Increasing Population Will Help Canadian Agriculture

IN recent years Canadians have been awakened to the immense natural resources of their vast Dominion. Such include the oil wealth of the west, the massive iron deposits of the east, the rich precious and base metal deposits in the pre-Cambrian Shield, the potentialities in uranium mining, and the tremendous forest wealth. Not the least in importance in the list of the nation's resources is the 125,000,000 acres of rich farm land in the prairie provinces.

Canadians are now coming to realize that resources cannot be counted as wealth unless development is undertaken and people are required to carry out that program. So that the real wealth of a nation rests with its population. At the dawn of the present century Canada's population included a little over 5,000,000 people. The figure now is approaching 17,000,000 and the nation is only beginning to grow. Population experts who should know estimate that in the next 19 years there will be 25,000,000 people in Canada.

In an address to the annual convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, H. H. Bloom, of the Massey-Harris-Ferguson Co. related what an increase of 9,000,000 people would mean to Canadian agriculture. He said that if beef consumption at the current rate is maintained

in Canada cattle producers will have to turn out each year 1,300,000 more cattle than they are presently doing. Over half a billion more pounds of pork annually will be required to meet the domestic demand. Nearly a billion more pounds of milk will be needed as well as 216,000,000 dozen more eggs and 250,000,000 more pounds of poultry meat.

With regard to grain production, Mr. Bloom pointed out that great quantities of coarse grains and feed wheat will be required to supply the increased numbers of livestock and poultry on Canadian farms. Human and animal consumption of wheat is likely to rise and, if the annual seed requirements is included, may reach 160 million bushels a year, so that surpluses will not be the great concern they are now.

All this presents an interesting picture and should provide encouragement for the younger generation of farmers. The weakness of Canadian agriculture has always been the limited domestic market and the need for substantial exports to other nations. The domestic market is the one sure market. It is not susceptible to marketing restrictions such are only to often imposed by importing nations in the form of tariffs, quotas, etc.

The longtime future for agriculture in Canada appears to be rich with promises, even although temporary setbacks may occur at irregular intervals.

★

The History Of The Turkey

THE barnyard fowl known as the turkey is really not a turkey at all. It got its name from the fact that it was introduced to Europe from the Ottoman Empire, which then extended from the Near East right across North Africa.

The turkey is indigenous to the western hemisphere. The Spanish conqueror, Pizarro, came across the fowl in the Aztec Empire and sent consignments back to Spain from whence it was introduced into the Near East by the Moors, and from thence to Europe.

Archaeologists have found petrified remains of turkeys as far north as the United States midwest and state that the fowl was strutting around in the Miocene period, along with the wool-clad elephants, camels and giant raccoons.

The modern turkey retains some of the instincts of its primitive ancestors. It is still, to some degree, a wild game bird, with a great curiosity and a susceptibility to panic. Man has succeeded in pushing its weight up from 6 or 7 pounds to as high as 25 or more, and then back to around 12 - 14 to meet the requirements of modern families. Its flying ability has been bred out of its system to a large extent.

There is probably no more delicious meat available to mankind than roast turkey. It furnishes the main course for dinners at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's days. Its production is an important branch of Canadian agriculture, and particularly that of the prairie provinces. There is no danger of turkey meat losing its popularity among Canadian consumers.

Beautify Winter Farms Home Surroundings

A FAMOUS philosopher of ancient times pointed out that people accumulate individual impressions from every experience undergone. Even the keen pleasure of a gorgeous sunset or flaring dawn is impressed on the spirit of the beholder.

Each color has its own vibration number and its own power to create and sustain human emotion. Green is the color of comfort, quietude and well-being; red stimulates, arouses and instills ambition; gold indicates mirth and gayety — and so on.

Home surrounding on most farms in Western Canada may be made to indicate striking spots of color for every season of the year. The season of dormant shrubbery is not excepted. Planting may be arranged to make the home setting more individualistic in the late autumn and winter months than in May and July. The planting of formal spruce and fir supplies greenery in the dormant months. These trees, with their charming conical outlines, range in intensity of color from the vivid bright green of the Siberian fir to the dark, rather gloomy, green of some of the black spruce. The Scotch and the Swiss pine, along with the various junipers, have their own peculiar greenery. In some areas where the native Canadian yew is available it offers a suitable dwarf specimen.

Red coloring is supplied by the fruits of the mountain ash, buffalo cherry, Siberian crab, bittersweet and by the colorful bark of the Britzensis willow, tartarian and red osier dogwoods, and the twigs of white birch and Amur maple.

The fruit of the Russian sandthorn that cluster extravagantly on the slender branches until late March, furnish splashes of gold and yellow, as also does the bark of the Niobe weeping willow and the golden twig dogwood.

Most farm homes can be surrounded by winter scenes of warmth, charm and variety built into a landscape picture. Contrasts galore are available. Everyone who loves natural beauty should strive to bring it to the farm homestead.

★

EDITORIAL NOTE

One effective way of curtailing inflation is to cut tariffs. Such a move would effectively bring down the cost of living.

* * *

What an education we could give Canadian youth if half the money now being spent on defence could be allocated to teachers, schools, colleges and universities!

* * *

The "cast-off" ewes, mostly Rambouillets, from western range areas, usually 5 years old, do an excellent job at raising market lambs when brought to Eastern Canada. The ewes are heavy milkers and excellent mothers and produce three or four good cross-bred lamb crops before being culled. They are usually mated to Down lambs, most of which out-weigh pure-bred Shropshire lambs by an average of 4 lbs. at weaning.



YOUTHFUL WORLD WHEAT CHAMPION

William Deurloo, of Granum, Alberta, won the world's wheat championship at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. His winning sample was Chinook wheat. William is 20 years old and a member of the Granum 4-H Club, of which George McIndoe is leader.

Agriculture Notes

In the year ending June 30 last Japan bought from Australia 11,262,000 bushels of wheat and 10,434,000 bushels of barley.

The Canadian flax crop is estimated at 37,300,000 bushels. The carryover from last year was 1,234,000 bushels, bringing total supplies up to 38,534,000 bushels.

The average yield of wheat in Saskatchewan this year was 23½ bushels to the acre, one of the highest on record. The record was 27 bushels to the acre in 1952, and the lowest figure 2.6 bushels in 1937.

The 1956 world wheat crop is estimated at 7,510,000,000 bushels by the U. S. department of Agriculture. That is an increase of 130 million bushels over 1955 and the largest world wheat crop ever produced.

Hoary cress is a weed that is becoming a serious pest in the Okanagan Valley. The B.C. department of agriculture states that a spray containing 1 lb. of the DB herbicide on a 100 square foot plot provided 100% control.

The Brandon Experimental Farm calculated that, at November 1, the hog-barley ratio was 21.7 bushels of barley as being equivalent in price to 100 lbs. of live hog. While that ratio was slightly in excess of the long-term average it was considered as representing a favorable position for the producer.

The Australian Wheat Board has completed payments on the 1953-54 pool, bringing total return up to \$1.31 a bushel, less freight, on bulk wheat for all states except Western Australia, where the return was \$1.34 for bulk wheat and \$1.38 for bagged wheat.

A survey conducted in nine municipalities in Saskatchewan showed that 43% of wheat samples and 54% of the flax samples, taken from seeders graded rejected because of high weed seed content. Seed that had been cleaned in elevators showed the highest percentage of weed seeds. T. V. Beck, Saskatchewan government weed specialist, said farmers in the province are not sufficiently concerned about proper cleaning of seed grain.

RECORD WHEAT YIELD

R. P. Severn, of Stornoway, Sask., claims he threshed 215 bushels of wheat from a two-acre field, an average of 107½ bushels to the acre. His neighbor who combined the field vouches for the yield. It took one hour and forty minutes to do the combining. The wheat was frosted and graded No. 5.

WHEAT BOARD PAYMENT

The Wheat Board paid out around \$23 million on oats and barley delivered to the 1955-56 pool. The payment on oats averaged around 11c a bushel and on barley around 13c. Manitoba farmers delivered 13,000,000 bushels of oats and 22,200,000 bushels of barley. The figures for Saskatchewan: oats, 48,600,000; barley, 59,600,000. For Alberta: oats, 17,200,000; barley, 38,000,000.

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New NEW IDEA "500" loader line is easy on-and-off, has simple mounting brackets. Breakaway lift capacity is over 2000 pounds.

Brand new "500" Loader line TORTURE TESTED

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One man puts on and off easily. Once brackets are positioned, and with the parking stand, one man can mount the loader in 15 minutes. Can be mounted without changing rear wheel spacing; there's less "plumbing" because with double-acting cylinders a supply tank is not necessary.

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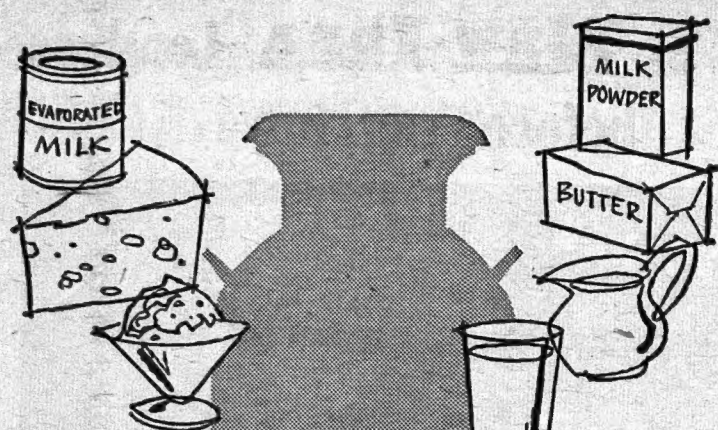
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Calgary, Alberta



Markets for Dairy Products continue to expand

The objective of the advertising and sales promotion issued by the Dairy Farmers of Canada is to maintain and expand the home market for the products of Canada's milk producers. The figures for per capita consumption of dairy foods for 1951 and 1955 indicate what has been accomplished in the last five years in the face of heavy advertising and promotion of competitive foods and beverages.

ANNUAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY FOODS 1951 vs. 1955

FLUID MILK AND CREAM	1951—314.4 PTS.	1955—318.61 PTS.
CREAMERY BUTTER	1951—19.17 LBS.	1955—19.29 LBS.
CHEESE	1951—5.70 LBS.	1955—6.58 LBS.
SKIM MILK POWDER	1951—3.72 LBS.	1955—5.18 LBS.
EVAPORATED MILK	1951—17.86 LBS.	1955—18.46 LBS.
ICE CREAM	1951—14.48 PTS.	1955—16.72 PTS.

Here's how the figures compared
at the end of 1955 with 1951

Fluid milk & cream, up 4.21 pts. or 1% at 318.6 pts.
Creamery Butter, up .12 lb. or .6% at 19.29 lbs.
Cheese, up .56 lb. or 15.4% at 6.58 lbs.
Skim Milk Powder, up 1.46 lbs. or 31.9% at 5.18 lbs.
Evaporated Milk, up .60 lb. or 3.4% at 18.46 lbs.
Ice Cream, up 1.34 pts. or 15.5% at 16.72 pts.

Total consumption of dairy foods, in terms of milk, was 1028.41 lbs. per capita, placing Canada fifth among the nations of the world.

Canada's steadily increasing population (11.4% in the five-year period compared above) together with gains in per capita consumption provide an ever growing market for the Canadian dairyman. But, with a 14.1% increase in the number of milk cows and a 17.0% increase in the amount of milk sold off the farm, continued gains in per capita consumption of dairy foods is essential for the economic health of the dairy industry.

DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

409 HURON STREET  TORONTO, CANADA

Christmas Tree Church Party

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

It was the Sunday before Christmas in his little talk to the children before they skittered out to Sunday School, the rector spoke about the Christmas tree and promised it would be all right for the Christmas service. "It will be a family service," he said, "so you will bring your dads and mothers and your grandmother — and all your folks."

Probably if dad has a new tie he will wear it to church that day; mother would wear her new hat if she had one, so he thought it would be quite all right for the children to bring their newest favorite toy. He gently suggested that they should not bring a horn or a drum — the choir might not like it. He made no other restrictions.

So on Christmas morning they came with all their folks and clutching some precious new thing in their arms. The chap in front of me with a new haircut and very clean hands, had two little green toy automobiles which fitted nicely on the prayer-book ledge. Another had a steam shovel and I saw another with a highly colored ball. It was rather an effort not to bounce it. The girls had their dolls carefully wrapped in shawls or custom-made overcoats. The bigger the dolls, the more the small mothers tried to lift them up so all could see. I suspected it was the same urge that fifteen years later would make them wear a new hat in the Easter parade. One little girl was particularly well pleased with a new red shoulder purse she was wearing. Another was carrying her new ice skates and white shoes which she made her mother put on her as soon as they were seated.

One very small girl happened to come in the side door. She got part way down the aisle when suddenly she saw a Christmas tree, tinsel, lights and all down by the front door. She had learned that very morning what Christmas trees were for. She broke into a gallop dragging her doll by the arm. When her mother realized what was happening, she also lit out after the small fry in most unchurchly pace.

Then the processional came in and some of the young ones had friends in the choir, so they slid out to the end of the seat to grin a welcome. And the minister walking at the end of the processional came to the seat where his family sat. His youngest in new Hopalong Cassidy attire complete with hat was fairly pushing the end out of the seat. For an instant father competed with minister; a long arm reached out as he passed and shoved off the hat.

Junior looked rather surprised and as father had gone on up the aisle with the choir, he put the Hopalong hat back on and there it stayed. Later he climbed over his sister and had a comfortable nap on his mother's lap. Mother did not seem to think that a hat on in church was very important. At any rate she did nothing about it.

After some prayers and a short sermon, the minister announced that he had some colored cards for every child, if they would come up to him at the altar steps. They all went, even the one who was wearing her ice skates and white boots. She just went shuffling up the aisle.

I felt sorry for the in-between kids, those not young enough and not old enough.

In that hour-long service there was

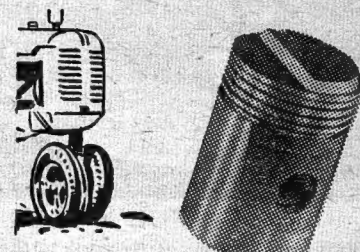
no disturbance. The young fellow in front of me with the green automobile put his head down in his hands and started to cry very quietly when his father left the seat. His mother tried to comfort him, but he just could not stop till dad came back from taking up the collection, wiped the tears away and applied the "blow hard" technique.

The service was over, mothers and fathers were busy putting on overshoes and layers of coats and sweaters and caps. It was a nice family party there in the church and as the minister said, "in honor of Jesus' birthday."

FLAX SITUATION

This year flax production in Canada totalled 37.3 million bushels, an average of 11.8 bushels to the acre. That volume was nearly double the 19.7 million bushels produced the previous year. However, the Canadian Flax Institute believes the crop surplus will be moved and that flax will be as good a venture for farmers in 1957 as any other crop.

Total supplies of flax in Canada for the 1955-56 crop year was 20,973,000 bushels. Exports totalled 11.6 million bushels, domestic requirements 7 million and the carryover was 2,278,000. The total supplies this crop year will be around 39 million bushels.



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Veteran Makes Good On Western Farm

MR. and Mrs. Harry Moulding have a brand new loose-housing barn on their farm south of Abernethy, Saskatchewan.

In October, neighbors, officials of the Veterans' Land Act and representatives of the supplying companies combined in a bee to raise this 30 x 60 building of pole frame, trussed rafter, plywood and aluminum construction designed to give low cost housing for a growing beef herd.

In 1945 after 6 years in the RCAF veteran Moulding, who had married an Ontario girl while in the Forces, returned to Abernethy and purchased a half-section of land with V.L.A. assistance. He also leased another quarter. In addition to the financial assistance to purchase the land, the V.L.A. has since that time helped in long-term planning as part of their program of helping veterans to become firmly established.

By hard work and careful management, Mr. and Mrs. Moulding have increased their cultivated acreage by clearing and breaking, have built a new house, repaired granaries, obtained a dugout, started a foundation planting and installed rural electrification and have a beef herd of 25 good Shorthorns.

When the time came that the increasing herd outgrew the old pole and straw shed, veteran Moulding discussed the situation with his V.L.A. Settlement Officer, J. H. Dennis of Lemberg, and M. K. Knudtson, V.L.A. Construction Supervisor of Yorkton. They had been anticipating this requirement in his financial planning and decided that it would be good business at this time to get an additional loan through Part II of the Veterans' Land Act and build a barn that would house the 45 beef cattle

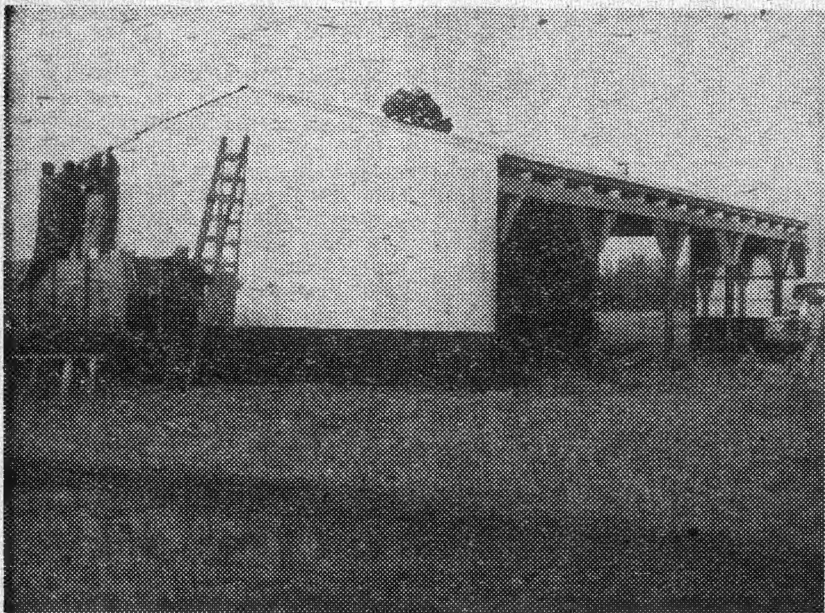


Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moulding and son.

that long-term planning showed to be the size required to take full advantage of the pasture and forage program being developed hand in hand with the cash grain crops.

In deciding upon the type of barn, the prime requirement was a low cost, high utility building that would give necessary shelter and would be of a type that requires the minimum of labor to handle beef cattle. The barn that has been built appears to fulfill these requirements.

The Mouldings are well pleased with the results and say that they appreciate not only the financial assistance but also the V.L.A. help in long-term planning and farm management. They are also most appreciative of the assistance given by their neighbors in the barn raising bee and demonstration.



Loose housing cattle barn built on the farm of Harry Moulding, war veteran, Abernethy, Saskatchewan.

Successful Farmer Co-Operative

A DISTRIBUTIVE farmer organization which is achieving outstanding success in its operations from year to year is the United Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., with head office in Calgary. At its annual meeting held recently total volume of business for the past year was given as \$7,530,000 and net surplus of \$281,000, an increase of \$26,000 over the previous year's figures. This surplus will be distributed to members in dividends on preferred shares and also on patronage.

This farmer co-operative has been in business for a quarter of a century. It has been well directed and astutely managed and has been able, over its

business life, to distribute \$2,000,000 in dividends to members. George Church is the president, and W. J. Hoppins is manager.

Gasoline and fuel sales form an important division of the association's business and last year sales totalled 25,837,719 gallons in 135 bulk distributing stations and retail outlets throughout the provinces. The farm supplies division was well patronized and patrons received substantial savings thereby.

Last year \$100,000 was spent on plant modernization.

The Farm and Ranch Review is the best bargain in the farm publication field.

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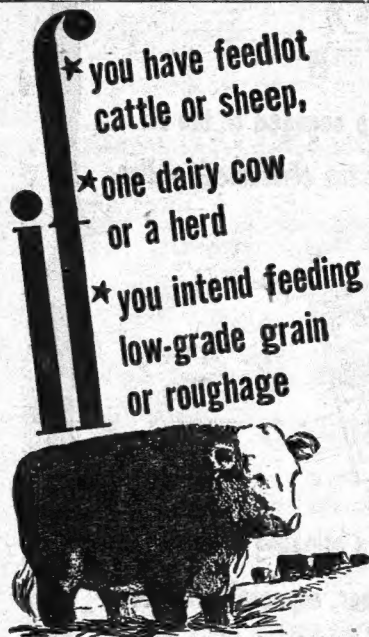


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Dan Keller — A Hardy Pioneer

By IRIS KELLER

DURING a local history survey, old-time residents of the Cayley district were asked whom they considered the most outstandingly colorful early-day character. Unhesitatingly and unanimously they named the same individual — Dan Keller.

Colorful he was, and hardy and determined too. Moustached and square-jawed, his hat with the four dents in the crown set square on his head, his arms swinging behind him as he walked in that loose western manner — he asked no quarter from any man and he gave none. And Lord help the fellow who entered into a horse-trade with him!

horses to skid a heavy bank-safe over long poles placed across a steep chasm, and for which he had the rare pleasure of charging a take-it-or-leave-it price that matched the steepness of the chasm, or perhaps the bank interest charged in equally pressing circumstances.

Came to Alberta in 1902

But not even the gold in Alaska could compete with one very special attraction in Gallatin Valley. After his marriage to the daughter of a pioneer rancher and a couple years of ranching in Montana, he came in 1902 to Cayley, Alberta, to file on a homestead.

At the homestead site, two tents

years later, with the addition of a stucco overcoat, it is still in use.

His passion for individuality, though sometimes a drawback, still made him a natural leader. He was one of the first in the district to plant trees — a big grove of poplar and maple being started while the family were still living in the tents. In a few years there was scarcely a farm home in the community which did not have its rows of trees to give shelter and beauty and to relieve the prairie landscape of its drab monotony.

Many of the stories of Dan, still circulating, concern his ability to endure cold. People remember seeing him haul loads of ice through town in bitter winter weather, seated calmly and apparently comfortably on the ice itself. Most of the men in those team-and-wagon days wore caps with ear-flaps to give protection from the stinging winter winds. Dan wore his felt hat with the four-dented peak come June or January. Occasionally he pulled a thin black silk handkerchief over his ears and tied it under his chin, with of course his hat placed on top. Such acknowledgement of the need of protection invariably meant that the mercury had dropped to at least thirty or forty degrees below zero!

Judgment of Men

He judged men, especially hired men, not by their goodness of character nor even by the amount of work they could accomplish, but by how well they could stand cold, how long they could go uncomplainingly between meals, and especially how early they got up in the morning. If he and a hired man were out fencing they didn't stop to come to the house for dinner just because it was noon. They finished that section of fence first no matter how long it took, and then came in to eat. Dan felt nothing but scorn for the man who couldn't stick it out for as long as necessary and say nothing.

Once in the house no one was hungry at Kellers, for Dan was a "good provider" and his wife was one of the best cooks in the neighborhood. Groceries were bought in case lots, vegetables were grown by the ton, and the numerous guests who turned up every Sunday invariably feasted on chicken and home-made ice-cream. Venison prairie chicken and "paterges" were standard winter fare, for hunting was one of Dan's pleasures, although he stoically insisted each year that "huntin' is business with me — it's the meat I'm after."

When the town of Fernie, B.C., was burned out in 1910 and people were sending sacks of potatoes or turnips to the stricken residents, Dan sent not a sack but sacks of vegetables and in addition a whole butchered hog.

The hog could well have been a tribute to his conscience, for one of the many tales he told was of the time when as a young man in a frontier town in Montana, he and his partner were driving their team of fast-stepping pintos and buckboard past a cemetery when they noticed a Chinese funeral in progress. A feast had been set out to nourish the departing spirit, the principal part of which was a whole roast pig, still steaming hot from the oven. The two partners made an instantaneous and unanimous decision. Wheeling the buckboard up to the grave, one young fellow jumped down among the startled mourners, grabbed the succulent porker and leapt back into the buckboard with it, while the other leaned forward, whip in hand, to urge the pintos on at full speed. They rattled into the road on two wheels, dust and gravel flying from beneath, while the outraged mourners ran kiying behind! Dan said it was a long time



Mr. and Mrs. Dan Keller.

The hardening process began early. Born in Nebraska in 1868, he remembered as a small boy seeing a great herd of buffalo so long that it took them all day to pass by his father's frontier cabin. He was orphaned at an early age, and when twelve years old walked all day in the hot summer sun cultivating corn for two dollars a month. His employer was pleased with him and promised to raise his wages by fifty cents a month next year! This generous offer was rejected and Dan went west to work at railway and road construction in Utah and Wyoming, and later to ranch in the Gallatin Valley of Montana.

In '98 the promise of adventure and gain lured him to the Klondike, where with one of the first teams of horses in Alaska he hauled weary gold-seekers over the Chilkoot pass. One incident in the Northland from which he derived great satisfaction was the time he used his ingenuity and his

were mounted on wooden frames, one for eating, one for sleeping, and in these the family lived for four years. Three of the seven children were born in the tents.

All his life Dan had a passion for doing things differently from other people — especially if it was a harder way — for he harbored a deep-grained scorn of comfort and ease. His house therefore was not built of the lumber which his neighbors were obtaining with comparative ease from the mill at High River, but of logs which took him two winters to cut and haul over rough country and steep hills from Bear Creek some thirty miles to the west. More than once the six-horse bob-sled upset, and Dan single-handed would loose the chains and let the logs roll clear, to be piled once more on the righted sled. The log house was built 24 feet square and two stories high. Fifty

before they drove those two pintos as a team again.

Love of Horses

Horses were one of the loves of his life, but he went in for quantity rather than quality. It wasn't the well-bred Percherons or Clydes or Thoroughbreds that he, admired — ornery rarin' bronks or outlaw cayuses were more to his taste. Anything with spirit no matter what the conformation.

Six-horse teams on two-bottom ploughs were the usual thing, but Kellers worked twelve horses on four-bottom ploughs. As well as getting a lot of ground worked in a hurry and taking the roughest edges off more ornery bronks, this also helped satisfy another of Dan's basic urges—the belief that anything bigger is bound to be better.

Dan was always doctoring horses, and he was never so happy as when he had some unfortunate equine strung up in a sling or held tight in the squeezers where he could force a gallon of epsom salts or some huge capsules down its unwilling throat.

His healing powers were exercised within the family circle too. He could set a broken bone or direct the treatment of a pneumonia patient, and not the least proof of his prowess was the fact that six of the children were delivered at birth without the assistance of physician, midwife or neighbor woman. He did lean a little lopsidedly in favor of certain medications, such as "Natural Herbs" (not actual trade name) an ugly brown cathartic pill with the power of dynamite, that he prescribed for practically all ailments, or mineral oil — another favorite which he bought by the gallon. Big cups of pink sassafras tea were served every morning at breakfast during March and April, and no one escaped downing them. But whether in spite of or because of these prescriptions and ministrations, the family all grew up in excellent health.

Moved to Mobile

He harvested a bumper wheat crop in 1917, and with the bumper proceeds at hand he began dreaming of a climate where the growing season lasted longer than it does in Alberta. With Dan, to dream was to act, so in December the whole family packed up and moved to Mobile, Alabama. Upon their arrival in that southern city Dan proceeded to the water-front where he bought the biggest stem of ripe bananas he could find, returning to the hotel, suspended it from the chandelier and told the kids to help themselves. That must have seemed like paradise to seven youngsters from the Alberta prairies!

They bought a 14-room old colonial mansion in Mobile, each huge room having its own fireplace — a set-up that must have gratified Dan's love of bigness. He also bought a big farm and the first year set out 40 acres of young pecan trees.

Four years of growing sweet potatoes, watermelons, peaches and pecans in Alabama were enough, and in 1920 the Kellers returned to their Alberta farm, bringing with them nostalgic memories of possum hunting and the taste of wild persimmons. Dan left one habit behind in the Sunny South. Previously he had been an inveterate user of Copenhagen snosue which he bought by the caddy. He hadn't been long in Alabama until he suddenly noticed that men in the South didn't chew — only the black ladies did. He spat out the wad he had tucked beneath his lip, tossed out the remains of the current caddy and the whole of a not-yet-opened one and chewed snosue no more!

Back on the old homestead once more, life resumed its killing pace

outdoors and in, but with always enough excitement to keep things interesting.

Life with Dan was a bit embarrassing at times too. An old Model T, topless and rattling, was the family limousine. When the radiator sprung a leak, Dan found a cheap and handy home remedy — namely horse-manure. He poured it into the radiator with a lavish hand and it plugged the leak just as he knew it would. The following Sunday the two boys and their best girls started on a drive. The day was fine and no one minded the fact that the car had no top — that is no one minded until the radiator began to boil and with sudden force blew the cap off, sending a pungent geyser of scalding horse-manure over car and occupants!

Moved to Kootenay

The years passed and the family went to homes of their own, but Dan never weakened. He began dreaming again, this time of the fertile farm land being made available by the great Kootenay Lake Reclamation project in Southern British Columbia. He bought a section of the land, level as a table and as fertile as centuries of lake silt could make it. He rented it out for a few years, but he longed to farm it himself, so in 1937 at the age of 70, he and Mrs. Keller moved to Wynndel, B.C., and commenced to build a new home.

Other wheat farmers bought small tracts of land upon the hill sides among the fruit growers on which to build their homes, and advised Dan to do likewise. The dykes holding back the spring flood waters of the Kootenay were built well and solid — but just in case — other farmers felt it was good to have the buildings higher up. Advice from others was something Dan had never sought after nor cared for, and besides he still liked to be different, so he built his house and barns and chicken houses upon the reclaimed dyke-land. That his obstinacy had over-ruled his better sense was evidenced by the fact that he fastened huge logging chains around the house and the barns and anchored them to convenient boulders. It was well that he did for the very next spring the flood waters battered their way through the dykes. Neighbors came to the rescue with trucks and wagons and in thirty minutes the Kellers and their household effects were moved from the danger. But if it had not been for the log chains the house and barn would have floated down the lake and into the mouth of a creek to rest on their sides in the mud as the unanchored porch and chicken house did. When the waters subsided the buildings were moved to higher ground. If twitted about it (which few would dare), Dan probably assumed an expression of injured virtue and quoted his favorite proverb — "The fellow who ain't made mistakes ain't been adoin' much."

For five years they labored with all the energy and ambition of young homesteaders at the project of building up their new farm. They enjoyed the wonderful productivity of the soil, the beauty of the country and the new friends they made. Their garden was immense — they just couldn't scale anything down in size — and Dan bought the biggest rowboat on the Kootenay Lakes.

Suddenly in 1933 Dan's beloved wife and co-partner was fatally stricken. Deeply saddened by her death, he, too, passed on the following year. Of both of them — working, creating, producing until the end — it might be truly said: "They lived until they died."

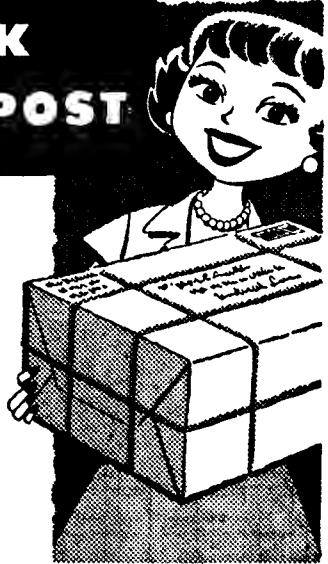
Canada's potato crop is placed at 61.7 million bushels this year compared with 63.3 million last year.

The little daughter of a newspaper editor came home from Sunday School with an illustrated text card in her hand.

"What's that you have?" the editor asked.
"Just an ad. about heaven," replied the little girl.

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Potato Growing Goes Mechanical

By CAMERON REID

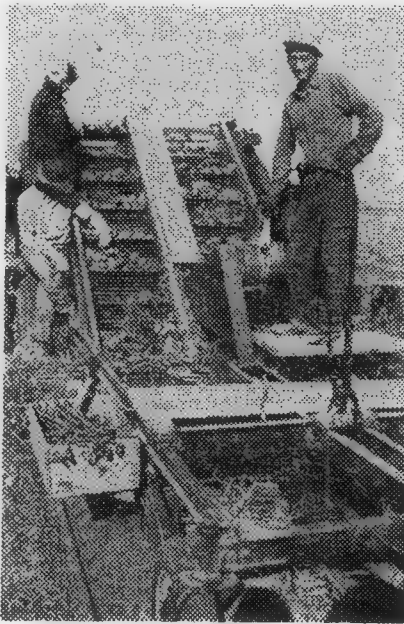
More Mechanization

REVOLTS against the old way of doing things seem to be the fashion these days throughout the world and during the past few years many potato growers have been stirring things up, in a peaceful sort of way of course. They have declared war against the drudgery so long associated with the production of one of the world's favorite food crops and quite a few western farmers have been lying awake nights trying to figure out some way of taking the backaches out of the business. And let's give THREE HEARTY CHEERS to these modern pioneers of ours for some of them have really succeeded in "putting potato growing on wheels."

Just take potato planting for instance. Many of us through the years have done this the hard way, dropping the tubers behind a plow, or perhaps sweating it out with a shovel or hoe. And not liking any part of it, thinking meanwhile that there must be a better way to plant tatoes, or praties should you prefer the Irish way. Sure enough there was a better way as anyone could see after some bright lad came out with a potato planter and you could plant potatoes sitting down. But wait, don't cheer yet, there were more wonders yet to come!

Soon a planter came out with a fertilizer attachment which put the plant food down where it would do the most good—close to where the developing roots could reach out and grab it without too much effort. Various designs of planters soon appeared and then a two-row job came along to speed up the planting operation even more. As if that wasn't enough, rumor has it that in the big potato growing areas in the mid-western States the growers are using four-row planters which certainly puts potato planting in the big time.

For years even the biggest potato growers thought that hand-hoeing was a necessary evil if the pesky weeds were to be kept in their place, but the latest word is more optimistic. Watch your rotations, prepare the ground right, say the enlightened cultivation experts, and follow through with thorough after-planting cultivation and you can lick the weeds without using the hoe—and falling heir to all the backaches that go with it. The idea has caught on among most of the big growers in Western Canada and the converts are increasing in numbers.



Toni Ohama, of Rainier, Alberta, at the controls of his potato combine.

Toni is one of the largest growers of certified seed and table stock potatoes in Alberta.

There is nothing complicated about this new gospel of cultivation. It

simply consists in keeping the soil in motion and preventing the weeds from getting established soon after planting is completed. This is done by maintaining the original ridge left by the planter and then slightly leveling this down with a harrow or plank, followed by more ridging in a few days' time. This procedure is kept up until the potatoes start to push through the ground. Some growers continue to harrow until the plants are up about four inches and in parts of B.C. (and to a limited extent in Alberta) a very light weeder or "tickler" is used on the plants until they have reached almost six inches in height, by which time the weeds have pretty well called it quits.

Most big B.C. growers are convinced that deep cultivation pays off in smoother, more tumpy tubers and they start their deep cultivation going between the rows soon after they figure the tickler has the weeds licked. This deep cultivation is maintained until the plants have sized up and sent their feeding roots out between the rows. At this time only shallow cultivation is practiced as experience has shown that it does not pay to take any chances in cutting the fine roots that are busy bringing plant food and moisture to the rapidly developing tubers.

The Fight Against Pests

Some years ago in certain areas potato bugs, or more correctly the Colorado potato beetle, used to mean a lot of hand picking by the junior members of the potato grower's family. Now little Johnnie can go fishing instead if he wants to, because mechanical sprayers will do this chore for him and quite efficiently too. Speaking of insects, it was not too long ago that certain farmers had almost to give up growing potatoes due to the inroads of wireworms into his crop. All this of course was before the days of soil fumigation and the treatment of soils with such chlorinated hydrocarbons as Aldin and Chlordane which puts these pests on the run and improves potato grades too.

Still another marvel of the mechanical age that has come along to help the potato grower grow better spuds, was the introduction of the roto-beater. With this machine the larger grower can now beat his potato tops down a week or 10 days before he digs, unless of course Jack Frost hasn't stepped in and saved him the trouble and expense. In this way when he moves in to begin his harvesting operations, the tubers have had a chance to mature a bit in the ground and will better stand being handled without skinning and will also simplify harvesting by not having heavy vine growth to contend with in the machines.

Potato Combines Now Used

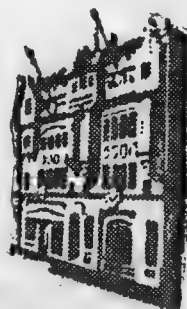
Great as have been the advances in planting, cultivating and other types of machinery in recent years by far the greatest advances, at least the most spectacular, have been made in potato harvesting equipment now currently being used in the big potato fields in Western Canada. If you are a potato grower and have never seen a potato combine at work, brother, you have a thrill waiting for you!

Perhaps you are among the great majority of potato growers who have picked up spuds following a plough and can remember the kinks you used to have in your back. Then possibly you will agree that it is a beautiful sight to watch a combine move unhurriedly, efficiently and effortlessly down a big potato field digging and elevating the tubers on to a loading conveyor that unloads the crop into a special bulk hopper without even being touched by human hands. And

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what's more, when the loaded hopper is drawn to the modern root cellar, it can be unloaded mechanically without effort or fuss. There is just one word for this apparent miracle and you spell it p-r-o-g-r-e-s-s.

Combine Reduces Costs

Wheat farmers do not have to be told how the coming of the combine cut down their production costs. And the advocates of the potato combine claim that the potato grower will be able to reduce his by eliminating much costly labor at digging time. Judging from the reports coming in from the big mid-western potato growing states where the combines have been in use for some time, things are working out just that way as they apparently are in Maine where they are winning many converts since their recent introduction there.

But actually we do not have to go that far afield for the latest news on the combine front, for in 1956 some 14 combines were in use among the big potato growers in Southern Alberta, with four or more in the Edmonton district. Most of these are factory-built one or two-row models, costing complete with bulk hoppers anywhere from \$5,000 to \$7,000. But some are also home-made jobs representing a minimum of expenditure, a maximum of ingenuity and skill plus much planning and hard work.

becoming combine conscious to avoid labor shortages and to cut down the harvesting costs. Comparing combine costs with the older systems of harvesting potatoes makes interesting reading to those who are vitally concerned with cutting the corners in regard to overhead costs. An approximate figure for digging and hauling one ton of potatoes to the root cellar using the old digger-type machine has been computed by some growers at \$5.00 to \$7.00 per ton, compared with about \$3.50 to \$4.00 per ton using the sacker-type harvester. Combine figures would indicate a comparable range from \$2.50 to \$3 per ton, "free on board the root cellar" shall we say.

These figures of course are only comparative and might be very controversial as harvesting costs vary in different parts of the country from grower to grower. But they do demonstrate a definite trend and pretty well explain the growing popularity of potato combines. Other reasons as found by Maine research workers, stress the utilization of workers on combines who are not physically fit to stand up under the stooping and bending common associated with the older methods of potato harvesting. The ability to work 24 hours a day if need be to rush the job through while good weather lasts and reduced labor

Only one-tenth of the land in the rest being combined with other farms. world is under cultivation. One-quarter of the land surface is deemed to be arid.

The total value of all farm real estate in the United States as of March 1, 1956, was \$102,700,000,000. Farm land values have been maintained mainly due to the enlargement of farms. In 1956 52% of the farms sold remained as individual farms, the

"City of Rivers" is the name of a well-printed, handsomely illustrated, 56-page booklet being distributed by the Industry and Commerce department of the Manitoba government. It deals with the history of Winnipeg from the days of the old forts of the 1700's when they controlled the water highways of the northwest.

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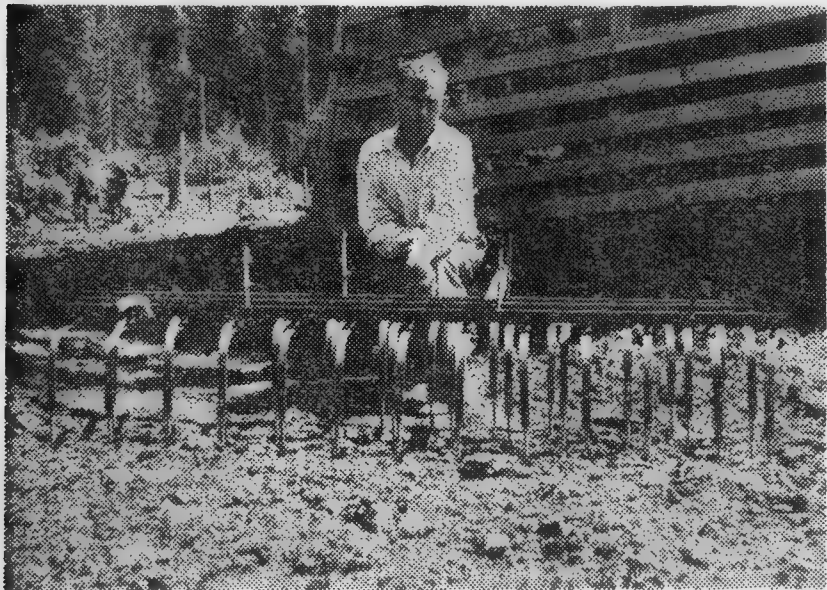
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John Romayne, foundation stock potato grower, Pemberton, B.C., is not sure if his Irish ancestors used the "tickler" on their "praties" or not, but he is convinced that this light weeder helps a lot in controlling weeds in his potato fields.

One of the consistently biggest potato growers in Alberta and one who has done much to pioneer the combine idea for the past five years or so is Toni Ohama of Rainier, a Japanese-Canadian who has contributed much to potato growing knowledge in the province. Moving north into the famed Red Deer-Lacombe foundation seed producing area, we find two Dutch-Canadians, George Salomons and son who have made a potato combine that works and it didn't cost them too much at that. This year in the Edmonton district, E. R. Lewis and son Jack made a smooth-running unit and similarly the Carson brothers at Amisk, two young ranch boys with lots of vim, vigor and mechanical savvy last year were operating a home-made machine in the Battle River country east of Hardisty.

In 1956, Alberta agricultural officials estimate there are some 60 growers in Southern Alberta alone who are operating combines or other types of mechanical harvesters on some 4,000 acres, which fact demonstrates pretty clearly that a goodly number of Alberta growers are falling in line with the modern trend towards mechanization of the potato growing enterprise.

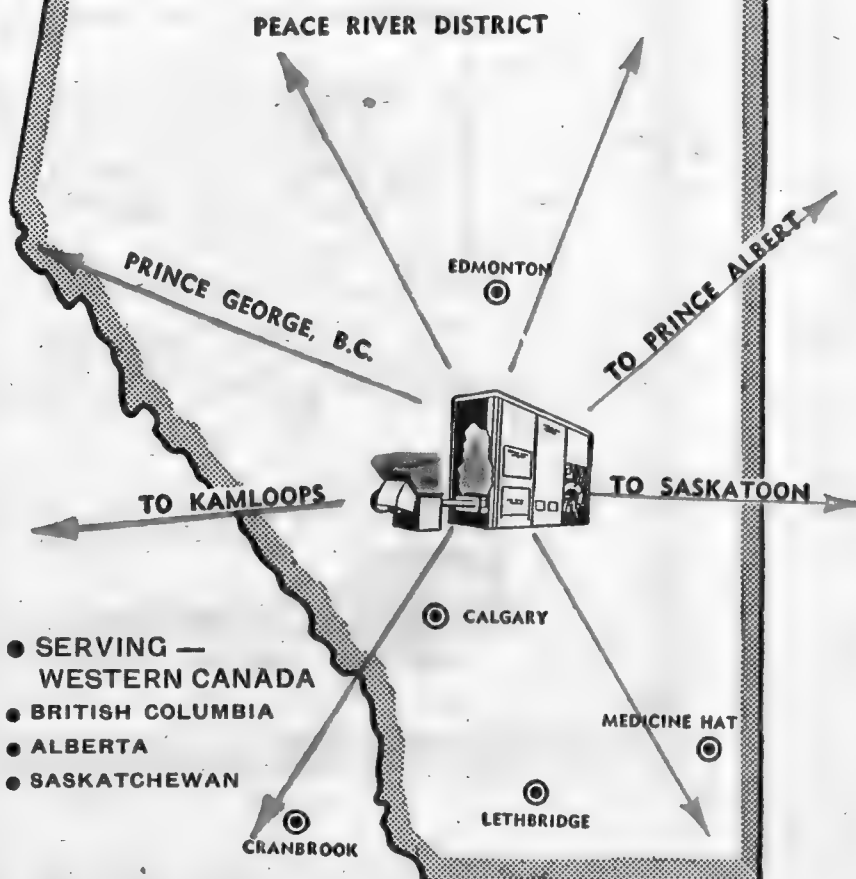
The large successful growers are

management problems associated hiring, housing and the general supervision of workers are also important points in favor of the combine's use.

If you have an acre patch of spuds, however, don't think you'll save money by buying a combine to harvest the crop, because you won't. Most potato growers figure you require about 100 acres to make a two-row combine a profitable investment. Cost figures also show that a two-row combine can be operated more cheaply or economically than a one-row outfit, though this last can be put to efficient use on smaller acreages where the family can take care of the expensive labor problem.

Sometimes under Alberta harvesting conditions, too long exposure to sun and wind tend to bring about damage to the tubers and the potato combine with its ability to move the crop quickly is said to hold this particular complaint down to a minimum of injury. And most potato combine advocates agree also that there is less bruising and mechanical injury when tubers are bulk-handled by the combine methods. So maybe the housewife is happy too that the modern potato grower has entered the mechanical age if it means that she is to get a better product.

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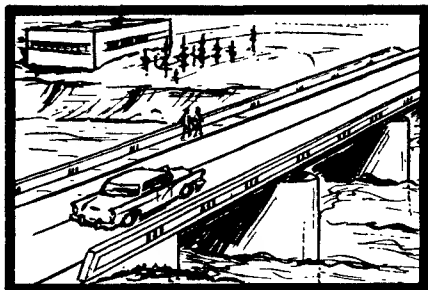
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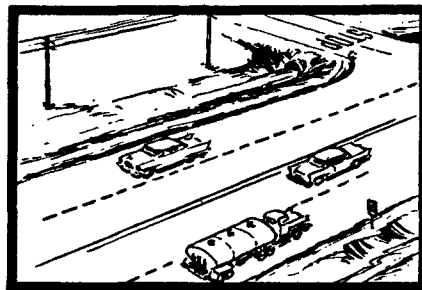
Did You Know?

... that ALBERTA received MUNICIPAL GRANTS of \$9,990,002.00

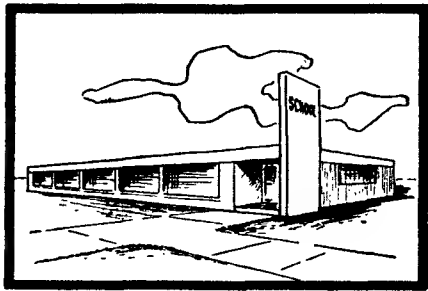
Municipal grants are made up of 50% of the Revenue accruing from the fuel oil tax of the previous calendar year which works out to approximately \$7.80 per capita. All grants are made on the basis of population and other factors. Recipients include 8 cities, 80 towns, 146 villages, 7 counties, 41 municipal districts, 47 improvement districts, 2 special areas and 4 school districts in National Parks. Total grant for 1956-57 was \$9,990,002.35.



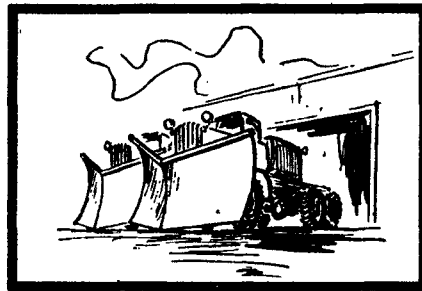
There is no restriction to Municipalities on how grants are to be used. It has been shown, however, that many Municipalities find the grant is equivalent to the amount required to pay the annual debenture payment contracted for their local sewage and water system.



Since 1951-52 Municipal Grants have been increased by more than \$5,000,000. to all municipalities. This fiscal year the municipal grant was increased by \$900,000.



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A Merry Christmas . . .

To You and Yours, from Nature

By KERRY WOOD

FROM the birds of spring that sang while you worked in the fields and planted in the garden. From the bluebirds that nested in an old nail-kleg tacked on the machine shed wall, from the vesper sparrow that whistled from a fence post near the pasture gate, from gulls that followed your plough to gobble cutworms and other harmful critters.

From the animals on your highly taxed acres. The coyote who yodels like a saxophone on moonlit nights; the jack rabbits that leave long-spaced tracks out on the snowy fields; the pesky pocket gophers that push up so many black mounds in the hayfield, and from swift weasels that prey on those same gophers and field mice and ground squirrels.

From the trees that frame the back field, where poplars and balsms provide shade for your cattle. From the pale sheen of young leaves on those trees in May, the colorful gold of their array in autumn, and the brave silhouette of their bare branches against the red glow of a winter sunset. From whatever other trees that grow on your own and neighboring farms: the pleasant spruce, the spicy pines, graceful birches and gnarled old maples.

From berry bushes, too. Purple saskatoons gathered on a sunny slope, black clusters of chokecherries along the road fence, tangy cranberries from the shady ravine, and tart raspberries from a new clearing over on the Divide. From blueberries, dewberries, sour gooseberries, and zestful black currants; from pithy rose-hips, frothy soapallies, and mealy portridge berries. From their showy blooms in springtime as well as their fruits of summer.

From the good earth itself. The deep loam that gives you work to do and harvests to reap and land for your sons to claim later. From all the pride there is in owning a part of a fine country like Canada, and having your name on the honor roll of those who raise food for others and who accept the guardianship of our soil. Preserve it well, so that the good earth in your keeping may produce for generations to come.

From the weather. From the storm clouds you have cursed and blue skies that have blessed you. From the snow heaped on your fields right now which gives the soil a wetting at thaw time, and from summer rains that fall like a benediction upon a parched garden. From the hail that tests a man's character, from the blizzards that plague us in winter, from the lovely dawns and glorious sunsets that make us deeply humble before the Creator of it all.

From the flowers. From the posey bed your Wife planted and the crooked row put in by the baby. From the brave marigolds that bloom orange and yellow all summer and autumn, from dainty pansies and blue delphiniums and scarlet lichenis where hummingbirds sip. From roadside brown-

eyed susans and fairy bluebells and even the poisonous buffalo-beans that look so gloriously pretty every springtime. From the earliest crocus and late flowering cinquefoil and the pleasure of finding a fringed gentian on a creekbank.

From the insects, too. The whining mosquitoes and biting bull-flies, also from the lovely swallowtails and darting dragonflies, and gossamer moths that come to the window screen outside the lighted kitchen to make your young ones marvel. From the bees that give you honey, and the sight of them swirling in that sunny miracle called a swarm. From the tiny snow fleas that intrigued you last February, when you spotted their blue-black host upon the snow and roused out everyone for a look.

From the stars and moon. From the glimmer of their faraway lights above the black outline of the barn as you finish late chores, and the soft radiance of moonbeams as you walk in the scented outdoors and talk in hushed whispers, awed by the magic of the moment. From the starry nights of winter when you drive along a familiar road, going home from visiting a friendly neighbor or a loved relative. From the first star of night that every farmer knows, also the last star of dawn which good farmers see so often.

From the waters. The big river you visit on a special day for a family picnic, or the small creek in the foothills where you went alone with a fly rod and sought a trout while having a holiday with nature. From the slough in a low corner of the wheatfield, where mallards preen in autumn

and pintails stand proudly in the spring. From the marsh where hidden rails utter their rippling calls and snipe fly up to circle high above and produce their whickering love-music. From the lake where you'd like to own a summer cabin, and its green waters where perch nibble on worm offered under a bobbing cork by your children.

From the hills. From the grandeur of the high places, where the family goes on a Sunday afternoon to look across the broad landscape and say: "There's our home!" in delighted discovery. From the hills that make us feel there is a higher place yet, lifting our hearts and eyes in hope.

From all these good things of nature,—the hills and valleys, grass and trees, the singing finches and fluting thrushes, the fat woodchucks and busy beavers and shy deer that graze in a meadow at morning, and all the other fine things so bountifully provided for our physical and spiritual joy in this fair land, a Good Christmas to You and Yours, and a New Year full of Happiness with Family and Friends.

U. G. G. Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Ltd. was held in Calgary, this being the 50th in the history of the company. President J. E. Brownlee presented the financial statement, which showed net earnings for the past year at \$1,180,338, from which \$675,000 was deducted for patronage dividends on grain deliveries to U.G.G. elevators in the past year. The company owns 691 country elevators and terminals at Port Arthur and Vancouver. Working capital was shown at \$7,064,887 and shareholders' equity at \$10,084,568.

A woman in a pharmacy remarked to the druggist, "I see this medicine is advertised as good for man and beast."

"Yes," said the druggist.

"Gimme a bottle," said the woman. "I believe it's the right combination to help my husband."

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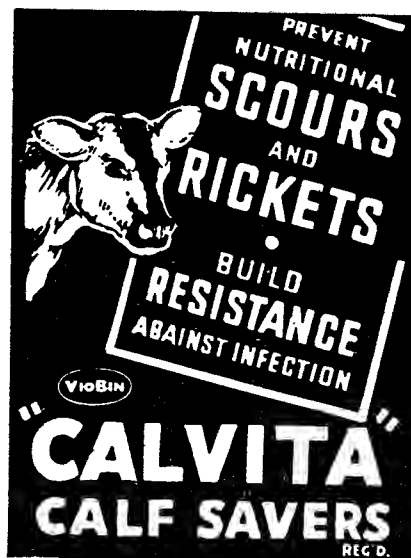
When it was midnight... I was suddenly aroused by observing a dark object moving slowly and cautiously amongst the trees. At first, I fancied it was a bear, but a nearer inspection discovered an Indian on all fours... I approached him, and notwithstanding his injunction to silence, inquired what he did there. "Me watch to see the deer kneel", he replied. "This is Christmas night, and all the deer fall upon their knees to the Great Spirit, and look up". The solemnity of the scene, and the grandeur of the idea, alike contributed to fill me with awe".

—from John Howison's, "Sketches of Upper Canada" 1821.

Incidentally—now is a good time to start saving for next Christmas. Your account is always welcome.

Season's Greetings

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



Pioneer Has 80th Birthday

By JANE HAVENS, Brooks, Alberta

AN old-timer of the Wardlow district and a resident of Brooks, Alberta, for the past 12 years, Henry Wirz, recently celebrated his 80th birthday at his home there. Mr. Wirz was born in Wenslingen, Basel, Switzerland, in 1876, and at the age of 21 decided to try his luck in the new world.

An American cattle boat, the Michigan, unloaded a cargo of cattle at Antwerp, and took on 400 passengers for the return voyage. Henry was one of these and describes the trip as "terrible". The journey lasted 18 days and most of the time the passengers were a sorry looking lot. Food was decidedly scarce and a terrific storm of a week's duration made them decidedly seasick. Henry had a strong

suspicion that the boat was leaning more to one side than it should. Then, just at the height of the storm, he noticed they were making no progress. The high waves kept the propeller out of the water. The boat's crew built a fence across the centre of the deck. When it was finished, the captain, a stocky little man with a voice like a foghorn, ordered his "guests" to occupy the rear half of the deck. His orders were given in a mixture of German, Ukrainian, Polish and French, but Henry says, "He made us all understand our position."

"There were no seats—we squatted on the deck while the wind howled and huge waves rocked the boat like a top. All at once she started moving again and then I understood what the captain had done. We were holding down the rear end of the boat by our combined weight, thus keeping the

propeller in the water. I had nothing but admiration for the clever little chap. As a mark of his appreciation for our help, he ordered the cook to bring us up our supper. He came, holding a sheet containing chunks of cheese and pretzels and with a swish of the sheet sent the food flying onto the deck where we sat huddled against the storm. Most of us were too seasick to appreciate the banquet, but we decided not to let it waste."

Went Sheep Ranching

Thirty years ago Henry left his farm at Strathmore and took up 12 sections of land at Wardlow where he started sheep ranching. For eight years, during the hungry thirties, he and George Kissner bunked together in a granary which was not exactly comfortable in the winter time. Kissner was an old sourdough from Alaska and cold weather seemed to make no impression on him. As long as he could knock over a fence post for firewood, he was satisfied. He considered coal an abomination. Tobacco was scarce, but George made it do double duty. When he finished chewing it, he dried it on the stove and smoked it. Finally he was so crippled with rheumatism he left for the States where he died several years ago. The day his friend left for San Francisco, Henry got the shock of his life. George drew \$25,000 out of the bank to take with him.

The ensuing years were tough ones for ranchers. Feed became scarce owing to the drouth. Once a week the train arrived at Wardlow and each week a carload of feed, generally baled prairie wool, arrived for one of the ranchers. If a man was out of feed, neighbors shared with him. One week John Smith was short of feed and Henry let him have half of his. Next week the carload for Smith failed to arrive, leaving them both short of hay. Henry took a snow plough and scraped the snow off the grass the best he could, while the hungry sheep followed close behind. He swears he saw tears running down the face of one old ewe.

The temperature was forty below and his fingers were frozen when he arrived home, but the sheep found enough food. When overshoes wore out, the homesteaders sometimes used burlap sacks to keep their feet warm.

Henry remembers one very cold day when he and another rancher were waiting at Wardlow for the train which was late. They built a fire in the brush by the water tank and tried to keep warm. Henry stood a little too close. The next morning he found the soles of his shoes so badly burned they had come loose. While waiting for the train the rancher said, "We've no business keeping livestock in a country like this."

Coyotes were plentiful and took a terrific toll of the sheep. Hearing that goats sometimes helped keep coyotes away, Henry put some with his sheep, but he could not see it made any difference. He found the best plan was to carry a rifle.

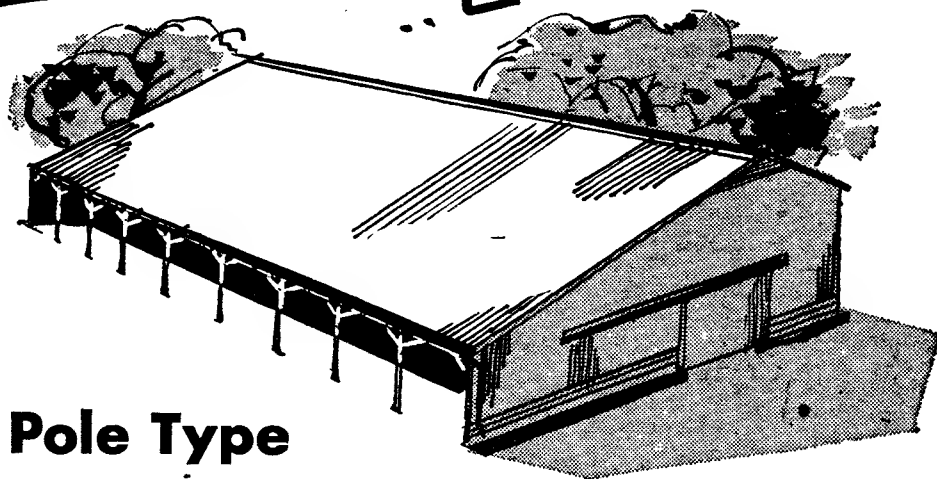
In order to raise feed, he bought a half section of irrigated land in the Imperial Colony south of the Red Deer. Twelve years ago he sold out to Mrs. Rose Peck and settled in Brooks where he built the Wirz block, the liquor store and a modern furniture store. He considers Brooks one of the finest towns in the West and takes pride in the fact that he has been a Canadian citizen for 45 years.

THE AMBITIOUS SCOT

Bus driver, in a loud voice: "Is there a mackintosh in the bus big enough to keep three young ladies warm?"

Voice from the rear: "I don't think so, but there is a MacPherson willing to try."

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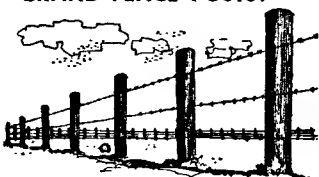
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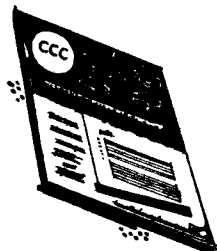
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CANADA CREOSOTING COMPANY LIMITED

Donald McKenzie, of Manitoba

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

AT the end of this year, the chairmanship of the Board of Grain Commissioners will change hands. Donald Gordon McKenzie, who has held that office since 1942, retires. As a matter of fact his time had already been extended five years over the statistical retirement age. Coming up to his seventieth year, Mr. McKenzie has held many assignments, but none of them very far removed from agriculture.

His latest job, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, was set up for him, albeit unknowingly, by his father, the late Roderick McKenzie, who carried to Ottawa the pleas of Western farmers for more direction in the handling of Canada's grain crop. The federal government conceded the point and in 1912 set up the Board of Grain Commissioners to administer the Canada Grain Act. Donald was 25 then and planning to farm all his life.

The elder McKenzie, first a teacher and then a druggist from Huron County, Ontario, came West as a contractor; the mother, Jane McDonald, was also of Highland Scottish background. Donald was born in Brandon, but presently when father lost his money, the family went farming, and it was tough going for a time; rations were often short and they hauled their wood from the Riding Mountains some thirty miles away. Mother's butter and eggs provided any little luxuries and a lot of the necessities.

It was a religious household with grace at every meal and morning prayers and always Roderick McKenzie was interested in all community enterprises including his Bible class on Sundays. They often walked to the community church or to a dance, and in summer the bare feet of the children became so tough they could kick a football as far as with shoes on. In winter driving to a debate or some other meeting, D. G. remembers keeping warm with a lantern between his knees in the below zero weather.

Raised in Farm Movement

Soon after the turn of the century, Manitoba farmers became conscious of a need for an organization through which they could voice their aspirations and requirements.

Robert McKenzie pioneered the movement and was the first secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. So D. G. was inoculated by all this at an early age.

In 1910-11 Donald was registered for the diploma course at Manitoba Agricultural College. He has since rather regretted that he did not go on to his degree in agriculture. At the time it did not seem necessary as he planned to be a farmer and besides he wanted to get married to a neighbor girl, Katie B. Cole.

Presently he was made secretary of the local buying association, and later of a similar organization including the whole Brandon district.

At that time his father was secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, director of the United Grain Growers, all of which required most of his time. So he turned over to Donald and his twin brother Lorne, the management of the home farm. Donald rented Lorne's half while Lorne went on to College.

Political Activities

During these years Donald, on account of his farm organization activities, was becoming involved in politics, first of all in the election of

Robert Forke, who joined 64 other progressives at Ottawa that year. In 1922, D. G. succeeded his father as director of the United Grain Growers. From 1926 to 1928 he was on the Dominion Advisory Board on Tariffs and Taxation and still making headquarters in Brandon. In 1928 he won a bye-election for the Manitoba Legislature in Lansdowne constituency succeeding Hon. T. C. Norris who had gone to the Railway Board.



D. G. McKenzie

Retiring chairman of board of grain commissioners . . . a life devoted to western agriculture.

Mr. McKenzie was immediately appointed minister of Mines and Natural Resources in the Bracken government. During this period he visited many parts of the province he had hitherto not known. Premier Bracken moved him into the department of agriculture in 1932. In 1936 he made another change, this time to the vice-presidency of the United Grain Growers with head office in Winnipeg. Presently the family moved to Winnipeg as some of them were ready for University. After a six-year hitch with the Grain Growers he took the position of chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

But he still has a three-quarter section farm out at Brandon. For years, Hughie Gilmour rented it, and with his natural ability as a good farmer and livestock man, McKenzie never had a moment's worry about his farm or the returns from it. In fact he does not have to worry yet, for when Hughie died a few years ago, his sons, Hughie, Jr., and Jimmie, took over and things go on as they did under their father. They are regarded among their peers as top farmers and valuable citizens.

There are seven children in the McKenzie family, three boys and four girls. One boy died in his teens. The children and grandchildren gather round the paternal home every Sunday evening and always at Christmas. It may take all of them to keep him employed when he leaves the Board of Grain Commissioners. This fall he called in the Grain Standards board for the last time. This group meets each fall to check the year's crop and define the grades according to the Act.

The Board administers all regulations that govern every move of the grain trade. The total storage capacity in country, mill, storage and terminal elevators is 614.7 million bushels and each carload is checked as to grade.

(Continued on page 18)

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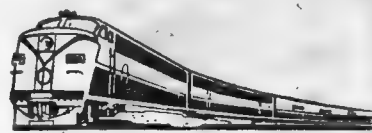


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By day or night you're treated right when you go CNR. There's a wide range of accommodations to suit every budget . . . liberal baggage privileges to let you travel light and carefree.

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Heat-Houser STILL TOPS IN THE FIELD

THE GENUINE HEAT-HOUSER time after time offers more downright good features . . . It leads the field and you can be assured of "the finest" . . . No holes to drill . . . water and mildew resistant canvas . . . More operator room . . . tinted non-glare windshield . . . controlled heat. There is a HEAT-HOUSER ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR YOUR TRACTOR.

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(Continued from page 17)

Headed Chamber of Commerce

In 1942 Mr. McKenzie was made chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and it was during this time he became interested in the industrial uses of agricultural products. A committee on farm chemistry was set up by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Mr. McKenzie became its chairman. For the next few years considerable research was initiated, and Mr. McKenzie thinks the committee deserves some credit for the federal laboratory at Saskatoon. With the outbreak of war, all produce was required for food and the chemistry idea has been dormant ever since. During the war Mr. McKenzie served with the executive of the Manitoba Red Cross.

He is not too sure just how he is going to spend his time when he retires although his church demands considerable of his attention. However he will not be able to spend all his time mowing the lawn or tidying

up the yard or tripping out to the farm.

Since 1947 he has been chairman of the International Peace Garden which lies between Manitoba and North Dakota in the middle of the continent. Development of this project initiated in the cause of peace has been going on for many years but came almost to a standstill during the war and during the depression. It is supported by the Canadian and United States governments, the provincial and state governments and by many organizations, such as the Women's Institutes, I.O.D.E., Red Cross, Eastern Star and Horticultural Societies.

At a recent meeting, Mr. McKenzie was re-elected chairman for another term of three years. Present investment in the garden is conservatively estimated at half a million dollars. This is an extraneous chore that could take up considerable of the slack time when Mr. McKenzie retires as chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

NEBURON, A NEW HERBICIDE

Neburon is the name of a new herbicide which is not on sale in Canada as yet, but has been tested at the Lacombe Experimental farm. Henry Friesen, senior agronomist in charge of field husbandry research there, reports that complete kills were obtained of Tartary buckwheat in a barley crop at Alix, and the barley was undamaged. At Leslieville similar success was achieved in killing corn spurry in a field of wheat with Neburon. It will also kill chickweed in lawns and gardens.

Parity Price Formula

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture has worked out a formula for fair relationship of farm prices which it recommends as guides for the establishments of floor prices.

The following table gives the price as worked out for the year 1956, as guides for the establishment of floor prices :

	Percentages of Basic			
	100%	85%	65%	
Wheat, 1 Nor., Ft. Wm.	\$1.99	\$1.68	\$1.29	
Oats, 1 feed, Ft. Wm.	.805	.684	.523	
Barley, 1 feed, Ft. Wm.	1.20	1.02	.78	
Rye, 2 C.W., Ft. Wm.	2.13	1.81	1.38	
Good steers, Toronto	23.32	19.82	15.16	
Bl hogs, Toronto	31.20	26.52	20.28	
Butter, 1 creamery	68.5	58.2	44.5	
Cheese 1, Toronto	35.1	29.8	22.8	
Eggs, A Large, Montreal				
(Wholesale)	61.9	52.6	40.2	

C.P.R. DAYLINERS

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has added two more Dayliners to the six already operating in Alberta. The new ones will run between Calgary and Edmonton, thus providing four trains a day each way between the two cities. That total includes both steam trains and diesel-operated Dayliners.

Dayliners are streamlined cars which can hit 45 miles an hour from a standing start, within one minute. They can go up to 89 m.p.h. and slip in and out of a station in jig time. They seem to be the railway's most effective answer to competition from bus and plane transportation.

New train 529 leaves Calgary at 1:35 p.m. daily and 530 train leaves Edmonton at 5:30 p.m. The run north is made in 3 hours 35 minutes and south in 3 hours 25 minutes.

KEEPING THE HOUSE WARM

THE heat losses from about 200 houses in the United States were studied and it was found that the heat losses from the average of these homes could be divided approximately as shown in the following table:

Through walls and ceilings	43%
Through windows and doors	30%
Through cracks around windows and doors	25%
Through floors to basement	2%

100%

From this table it will be seen that the greatest percentage of heat loss is through and around windows and doors.

The use of properly adjusted storm windows and doors would decrease the heat loss by 31%.

The use of 2 inches of proper insulation would also decrease the heat loss by 31%.

The use of weather-stripping would decrease the heat loss by 10%.

If heat loss is reduced by 62% it would mean a saving in fuel from 10 tons to less than 4 tons.

The National Research Council, division of building research, Ottawa, Ontario, issues for 10c a booklet on Insulation of the Home. It is worth sending for.

QUICK SWITCH

A drunk watched a man entering a revolving door. As the door swung around a pretty girl stepped out.

"Darned good trick," he muttered, but I don't see how that guy changed his clothes so fast!"



Troubled with GETTING UP NIGHTS, Pains in BACK, HIPS, LEGS, Tiredness Loss of Physical Vigor

If you have these symptoms then your troubles may be traced to Glandular Dysfunction . . . a constitutional disease. Medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the cause of your trouble. Neglect of Glandular Dysfunction often leads to premature old age and sometimes incurable malignancy.

The past few years men from over 3,000 communities have been successfully treated here at the Excelsior Institute. They have found soothing relief and new zest in life.

The Excelsior Institute, devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men by NON-SURGICAL methods has a NEW FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Dysfunction may be corrected by proven NON-SURGICAL treatments. This book may prove of utmost importance in your life. Write today. There is no obligation. Excelsior Institute, Dept. A-234 Excelsior Springs, Mo.



These days most people work under pressure, worry more, sleep less. This strain on body and brain makes physical fitness easier to lose—harder to regain. Today's tense living, lowered resistance, overwork, worry—any of these may affect normal kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest, that "tired-out" heavy-headed feeling often follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better—sleep better—work better. Ask for Dodd's Kidney Pills at any drug counter. 53

For A WARM HOME THIS WINTER

Let us insulate it with the new "INSO-MINERALIZED WOOL". Blown by modern methods.

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with 16-ft. Carriage	—	\$1,065.00
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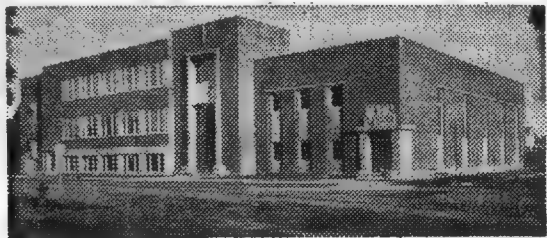
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Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your illustrated prospectus and details of the Semester System and how I can secure the necessary High School Credits.

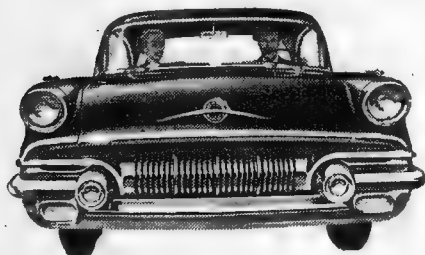
NAME ADDRESS

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Surprise Package OF '57 ...Pontiac!



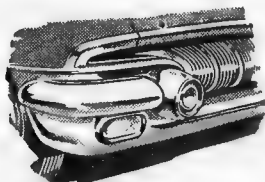
Pontiac Laurentian 4-door Sport Sedan



It's the biggest surprise of any year... 1957's bright, brand-new Pontiac! One glance at these slim, trim sidelines will convince you that this is the ultimate in newness! Because Pontiac for 1957 is *completely* new—from power to personality... *completely yours*—from prizing to possessing! Completely new in power, did we say? Well, yes... with a brand-new choice of engines, ranging from the economical Strato-Six with 148 horsepower, right up to the 283 horsepower Power Chief Fuel Injection V8 engine*! Completely new in personality, too? Surely, with Pontiac's new Star Flight Body Design... the only new car in the lowest-priced field with such supreme quality and style. And inside, Pontiac's new interiors, new colors, new fabrics, new *everything* create a classic combination of luxury and beauty! And Pontiac is completely new all the way in between, too—with striking new "firsts" for 1957. Triple-turbine Turboglide*, for one example. And revolutionary Fuel Injection*, for another, eliminating carburetors completely!

But get the full story first hand. It's on display—*now*—at your Pontiac dealer's!

*Optional at extra cost.



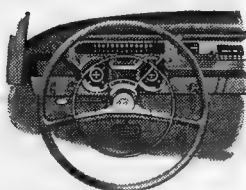
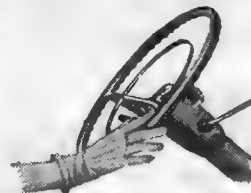
Here's Pontiac's exciting new front end for 1957... with new boldness in every line.

There's the added safety of constant-speed electric windshield wipers... offered as an accessory on all models.



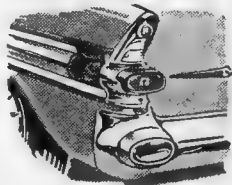
The newness of Pontiac styling extends to these boldly-designed tail-lamp units as well.

All Pontiac models for 1957 have new deep-dish steering wheels... practical Pontiac styling.



Instruments, steering wheel and controls blend in uncluttered convenience in Pontiac's new instrument panel.

Pontiac's new fuel filler door hides behind a glamorous exterior... readily accessible when needed.



A new three-position switch lets you operate accessories with engine and ignition turned off.

A "first" on Pontiac for 1957, Fuel Injection* is the newest of new engine advancements in production cars.



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'57 PONTIAC... Completely new from **POWER** to **PERSONALITY**

The Manitoba Dairy and Poultry and more varied products more economically. A dry anhydrous fat will be very in its Brandon creamery which produced which can be transported will result in the production of better long distances without refrigeration.

South Alberta Farmers In Better Shape

By JOE BALLA

IT'S going to be a merrier Christmas and Happier New Year in Southern Alberta this year. Merrier and happier because for the first time in several years, most of the area's farmers are escaping the worries of marketing because they diversified their agricultural pursuits on a large scale in 1956.

Irrigated Southern Alberta, the area where 750,000 acres or approximately 75 per cent of Canada's total acreage under the ditch lies. A large part of the credit for the lessening of the marketing worries is due to the three-way partnership in the life-giving ditches, — the federal government, the provincial government and the farmer who benefits, but most of Southern Alberta's farmers took over where the ditch left off this year.

Eighty-five per cent of Southern Alberta's economy is directly dependent on agriculture and for this reason when the farmer has cash to spend, so has everyone else.

The diversified farmers this year devoted 38,000 acres to sugar beets, over 10,000 acres to cannery crops, 10,000 acres to seed peas, 132,000 acres to commercial mustard seed, 20,000 acres to soft white spring wheat, 535,000 acres to durum wheat, 5,000 acres to potatoes, 2,000 acres to other various seed crops such as clover and grass seed, plus about 2,000 acres to vegetables for the fresh produce trade.

The sugar beets, cannery crops, seed peas, commercial mustard seed and soft white spring wheat are all tied to contracts. This assures the farmers of making their deliveries and converting their harvest into cash immediately.

However, the all-important factor this year was that Southern Alberta farmers in the area lying south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the province, dropped their long-time average bread-wheat acreage approximately 1,900,000 acres to 1,100,000 acres.

To take up this slack, the durum wheat acreage in 1957 more than doubled to 535,000 acres compared with 210,000 acres the previous year. Flax acreage trebled, to 193,000 acres from the 65,000 acres grown in 1955, large acreages were devoted to hay, coarse grains production increased, while the irrigated pasture acreage also increased as the farmers tried to do everything possible to assure themselves that they would have at least one or two saleable crops when harvest was completed.

More Diversification.

But many of the farmers who diversified their operations in the fields,

also turned their attentions to poultry and livestock production — some for the first time since the Second World War.

The farmers were determined in efforts to have cash this fall, whether they had to market some of their grain through regular channels or on the hoof with livestock or as dressed poultry. Their efforts have been paying big dividends.

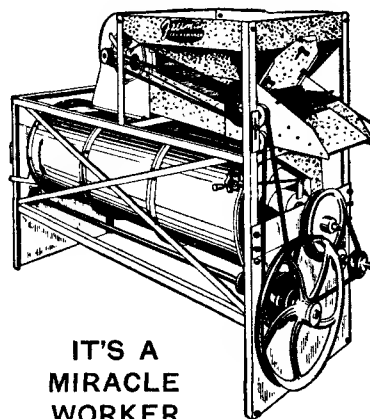
Some farmers in their diversification even went so far as to not grow any grain at all. To escape from the overwhelming straight-grain economy may be appreciated from the example of Harold Perry, who farms more than 900 acres near Chin, about 20 miles east of Lethbridge.

This year Mr. Perry devoted 260 acres to seed peas, 160 acres to commercial mustard seed, 20 acres to sugar beets and 30 acres to hay. As a result when the harvested crops started pouring from his fields, a ready market was waiting.

Normally in years gone by, Southern Alberta raised about 15,000 acres

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Freeman GRAIN CLEANER



IT'S A MIRACLE WORKER

- Absolutely eliminates wild oats.
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The Freeman will last a lifetime. It thoroughly cleans wheat, oats, barley and flax.

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MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

Makes a better cigarette

of durum wheat to supply the macaroni factory at Lethbridge with the precise type of flour it must have for its operations. Then four years ago, the serious rust problem developed in North America's durum growing areas, southern Manitoba, south-eastern Saskatchewan and the adjoining States in the U.S. — and new opportunities arose for Southern Alberta farmers. The value of this year's 535,000-acre production has been placed at \$18,000,000. The 16,000,000 bushels of durum produced in Southern Alberta this year would have been a problem four years ago, but with reports indicating that the world's durum barrel is virtually empty, some farmers are even trying to avoid delivery too much in the current income tax year.

Of the many Southern Alberta farmers who went into livestock production last year, in an attempt to market their grain on the hoof in a matter of months rather than perhaps wait a few years — some had their fingers burned.

But the old saying of once bitten, twice shy cannot be applied to the majority of Southern Alberta farmers who delved into livestock production for the first time last year, for most are again back in the business, profiting from a hard-learning year's experience.

During the fall of 1955, when the grain farmer faced an extreme shortage of ready cash due largely to poor marketings at the beginning of the crop year, he out-bid the long-time livestock man in his efforts to obtain cattle. As the bidding became keener, there was hardly any difference in price between fat and feeder cattle. The new-comers to the feeding business did not repeat that mistake during the fall of 1956. Because of keen bidding during the fall of 1955, many livestock men did well to break even during the spring of 1956 when the fat cattle went to market.

Taught by Experience.

But last winter the cold, prolonged winter taught livestock producers a lesson that won't be forgotten quickly. Hay supplies were in a very sad state as the winter stretched into spring. And then for some livestock men, as February and March rolled around and there was still little sign of spring other than the odd robin gone astray, shallow ponds and lakes used for water supplies froze to the bottom or were depleted.

Some of these feeders sent their cattle to market and took whatever loss they had to in order to make the best of the situation, while others carried water by truck loads for as much as 50 miles one way. When feeder buying time came this fall, most of these livestock men had enlarged or deepened their water supplies.

When this fall's feeding season began, livestock men replenished roughage feed supplies, had better water supplies and an added friend — stilbestrol.

Most of the livestock men are aware of the fact that stilbestrol will not replace good management, and it is with this in mind that some are embarking on a relatively new phase of production — short-keeps and rapid turnover.

A typical new shortkeep livestock man is John Pahara of Broxburn, about six miles east of Lethbridge. Mr. Pahara buys a carload of cattle a week, has the animals on one-third pound daily concentrate feed containing stilbestrol and full grain in nine days. He is experiencing practically no trouble with his cattle and keeping a constant flow to market.

Mr. Pahara is another farmer who has turned his attention away from

his grain economy. He has rented his farm out on a crop-share basis and is devoting all his attention to cattle.

Another star which brightened Southern Alberta's agricultural economy came during the latter part of October. For years the area's farmers have been growing winter wheat in an effort to ease their operations in the spring. Winter wheat planted the fall previous was a crop ready for growing in the ground when spring came and helped farmers to divert their attention to other grains. Winter wheat has already met a sluggish market. However, last October, the Canadian Wheat Board announced an open quota to meet Canadian demands.

Some of the south's farmers had binned winter wheat four years old and the announcement was a jubilant one. Since the latter part of October the grain has been flowing steadily to markets in the east.

These are some of the reasons why it's going to be a merrier Christmas and happier New Year in Southern Alberta this year. Almost all farmers have some crop that is marketable.

ALL RIGHT FOR DUCKS

The mother was having a hard time persuading five-year-old Dora about the health value of a daily bath.

"It will give you good health and a beautiful figure," she said.

"Don't you believe me?"

"Yes, I believe you," Dora answered, "only, Mom, have you taken a good look at a duck lately?"

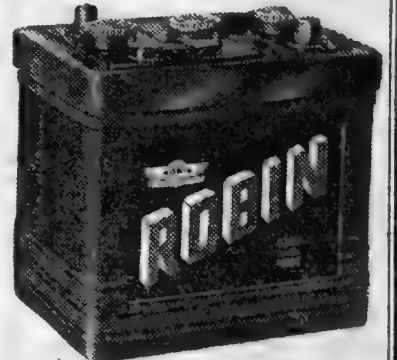
The Dairy Farmers of Canada is raised for those purposes, and the aim the only national farm group now was \$400,000. The campaign is carrying on an advertising and promotional effort on a nation-wide scale. This year \$360,000 has been calculated to encourage greater consumption of dairy products from coast to coast.

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- LONG LIFE



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TURKEY POULTS from

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This is the Famous "BROWN" Strain that swept the
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ROYAL WINTER FAIR

BROWN'S Original Turkeys were imported by HALLMAN TURKEY HATCHERIES from Oregon, in the form of eggs, from what we believe is still the best U.S. Flock. The BROWNS have done 12 years' intensive breeding, producing a still broader and heavier turkey well-adapted to Canadian climatic conditions and feeds.

Aim For BIGGER PROFITS Grow HALLMAN'S "Brown" Strain

BROWN'S ORIGINAL POULTS, \$80.00 per 100
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HALLMAN has an EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE on ALL THE EGGS from the Nationally-Famous BROWN Turkey Flock at ACME, ALBERTA.

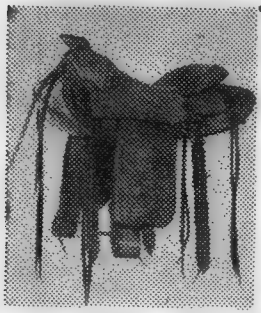
BECAUSE of our GREATLY ENLARGED HATCHERY FACILITIES, increased volume and greater efficiency we are able to offer this PREMIUM STRAIN of POULTS at prices as low or lower than poults from medium-weight strains now being imported from U.S.A.

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...thousands report. Blessed relief from years of suffering from poor hearing and miserable ear noises, caused by catarrh of the head! That's what these folks (many past 70) reported after using our simple Elmo Palliative HOME TREATMENT. This may be the answer to your prayer. Nothing to wear. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely go with your catarrhal deafness and ear noises: Mucus dropping in throat. Head feels stopped up by mucus. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hear — but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days — worse on rainy days, or with a cold. Ear noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking or escaping steam or many others. If your condition is caused by catarrh of the head, you, too, may likely enjoy such wonderful relief as many others have reported during our past 18 years. WRITE TODAY FOR PROOF OF RELIEF AND 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER. THE ELMO COMPANY, DEPT. FFRS, DAVENPORT, IOWA



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Saddle King Saddles are Unconditionally Guaranteed A NEW SADDLE OR YOUR MONEY BACK. If not completely satisfied. We Pay Shipping Charges. Western Canadian Distributors **McIntyre's Saddlery** SWIFT CURRENT, SASK. "Saskatchewan's Finest Western Store" Write for FREE Catalogue.

Cattle Fattening Gains Importance

By GRANT MacEWAN

"The logical place to feed Western grain to Western cattle is on the farm in the West."

UNFINISHED cattle for fattening purposes have been moving in record numbers. From January 1st to November 3rd of the current year, stocker and feeder cattle shipped from public stock yards to country points in Canada numbered 275,324 head — some 42 per cent over the number for the corresponding period in 1955. More than half of the number noted was accounted for by western cattle shipped to Eastern Canada for feeding. That movement to the east has been 50 per cent higher than in the previous year.

What has produced this apparent enthusiasm for feeder cattle in both East and West? There are various reasons. In many parts of the East, winter fattening has been gaining as an essential part of the farming program, offering a worth-while return for feed and labor, and providing supplies of organic fertilizer for the manure-hungry eastern land. In the west, huge crop surpluses, coupled with heavy stocks of frost-damaged wheat from the 1956 crop have led more farming people to think about winter feeding operations as one means of achieving the greatly-needed increase in cash revenue. Pigs and feeder cattle offer the best oppor-

tunities for farmers to convert slow-selling feed grains to products which have been meeting with strong and steady demand. Perhaps the Canadian market for beef and pork is not unlimited but the vigor of domestic demand for good quality meats has been evident for some years — even in the absence of any worth-while export trade. And so, cattle feeding is to be encouraged, partly as a means of relieving certain immediate marketing difficulties and partly to improve the pattern of farming operations.

Raise or Buy Feeders

In many cases the cattle placed on heavy grain rations to make them worth more on the market will be animals bred and raised right on the farm premises. In this way the farmer is completing all phases of production and marketing the biggest possible amounts of home-grown grass, hay and grain in the form of beef. Other farmers may find it impractical to breed and grow cattle but definitely profitable to buy thin cattle and keep them for the fattening period.

The rancher's raw material is grass — relatively cheap grass — and he can grow out his beef cattle more cheaply than could be done by a farmer on high-priced land. But that rancher doesn't have the grain with which to finish his cattle for market and it is quite logical that he should sell them to the farmer-feeder who may benefit by the extra return from hay and grain consumed in the operations of fattening. It is an arrangement which might very well receive more permanent support in Western Canada, with more cattle from the ranches in Alberta and Saskatchewan being fattened on farms and in feedlots of the three mid-western provinces.

Feed Cattle in the West

Eastern Canadian feeders are to be congratulated on their enterprise in making western-raised cattle ready for market but visitors to Ontario feed-lots may find it difficult to understand all they see there—for example, western cattle eating western grains so far from where those grains grew. The impartial observer must conclude that the most logical place to feed western grains to western cattle is in the West — on the farms of the West.

In the light of broad economics, a better case can be made for sending finished cattle from Saskatoon to Toronto market than for shipping thin cattle and farm feeds from Saskatoon to Chatham, Ontario, and months later sending the fattened cattle from the latter point to Toronto. It is true that the eastern cattle-feeder enjoys the benefit of federal freight assistance on western grains going to the east but whatever one may feel about the soundness of that policy, it shouldn't make winter fattening enterprises any less attractive to agricultural people who are close to the sources of western cattle and western feeds.

It isn't being suggested, however, that all years will be profitable in the business of cattle feeding. Experienced cattlemen will recall some "bad ones", years in which they didn't get much except experience and worry for their winter's work. But taking it one year with another, fattening has been sufficiently profitable to attract some big operators to the business of fed-lot operation.

Those professional feeders know that profits are made in two ways: the first — by buying "low" and selling "high", and second — by skillful feeding, or, in other words, trading

low-priced feeds for relatively high-priced beef. On a rising market it is comparatively easy to buy "low" and sell "high" but when cattle prices are going the other way, all hope of profit lies in feeding for the most economical gains. Experienced feeders hope to gain both ways, of course, from cheap gains and also from that rise in price which they call margin.

Margin of Profit

The man who buys thin cattle at 15 cents a pound and after fattening them, sells at 19 cents, has a four-cent margin. An operator can only guess at the market price for butcher cattle four or six months hence but at least he's entitled to hope for a three-cent or four-cent margin; unless he is to feed cattle for their manure and their companionship he can't get along on much less.

Selection of feeder cattle is not of much importance to the man who raises his own because he simply places everything to be marketed in the pens for feeding. But for the person who buys unfinished cattle, the matter of choosing the most suitable kinds is extremely important. Should his choice be steers or heifers? Should he select calves, yearlings or two-year-olds? And would ranch-raised or farm-raised cattle be the proper choice?

Steers are the most popular feeders, beyond doubt, but heifers could be a reasonable choice if the buying price were sufficiently big to be a positive safeguard against the discrimination the finished heifers would meet on the market when finished. The farm or ranch origin of feeder cattle is probably less important than type and quality, although there are certain differences between the more docile farm-raised animals and the vigorous ranch-bred stock.

The best age in feeder cattle will depend on circumstances. For the farmer who raises and fattens his cattle, has feed of good quality and wishes to keep his herd numbers to a profitable minimum, feeding of calves for the "fed calf" or "baby beef" market would seem to be most advantageous. On the other hand, the man with a lot of rough feed and interested only in "short-keep" cattle would do well to select older cattle—yearlings coming two years of age, or two-year-olds rising three. Those older cattle, having attained most of their growth, will fatten more easily and on a wider range of mediocre feeds. They'll also finish in shorter time than the calves.

More Gain on Less Feed

Though the younger cattle are less "fool-proof" than the two-year-old feeders, they possess one big advantage — they can make a unit of gain on considerably less feed, and, barring disorders, their production must be more economical. A summary of 42 feeding experiments conducted in Canada and the United States, showed that 581 calves made a hundred pounds of increase in weight with a 20 per cent saving of grain feed when compared with 420 yearlings in the same tests. Hence the person prepared to give calves the extra care they deserve and need, can expect to be rewarded in lower costs for gains.

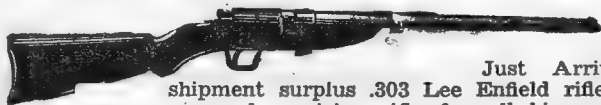
Self-feeder fattening has become popular and the reason is obvious — self-feeding ensures fast gains and lower labor demands. But fast gains are not always the most profitable gains and some cattlemen, especially in the East, have abandoned the self-feeder for grain, believing that they can get a better return from each hundred pounds of grain by careful hand feeding.

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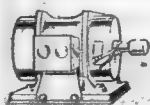


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5-ton Capacity. SPECIAL **\$18.95**
10-ton Capacity. SPECIAL **\$27.50**

RIBTOR SURPLUS SALES

607 - 2nd Street East, CALGARY, ALTA.

POULTRY

BLACKHEAD IN TURKEYS

Blackhead in turkeys may cause flock losses up to 100%, says Dr. Biglands, veterinary pathologist of poultry diseases. Blackhead is caused by a tiny parasite which is protected and carried around in the caecal worm of chickens. The eggs can live in the soil from year to year.

Turkeys affected with this disease lag behind the flock, there is loss of appetite and weight, severe diarrhoea with sulphur color droppings. Death usually results from 3 to 10 days.

Prevention is based on keeping turkey flocks away from chickens, changing the range from year to year and maintaining sanitary conditions. Drugs are available for treatment but only on the advice of a veterinary.

PACKING AND SHIPPING EGGS

After eggs have cooled for at least 12 hours, R. McMillan, Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture, recommends packing according to size and color in clean Keyes trays with the large end up. The cracked and excessively dirty eggs should be removed. Do not nail covers to centre partitions of egg case. Instead tack the ends of the case. If you have provided fresh nesting material and kept your litter in dry condition your eggs will in all probability be clean. This will eliminate the trouble of cleaning them with steel wool or an emery brush.

If eggs are to arrive in a fresh state, ship not less than twice a week.

POULTRY PRODUCTION

J. H. Downs, head poultryman at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, says work there indicates it is possible to turn out a 3 to 3½ lb. broiler in ten weeks on less than 10 lbs. of feed when almost any of the recognized broiler breeds or strains are used.

The Canadian poultry industry has made spectacular strides in developing specialized large scale production of both meat and eggs, says Mr. Downs, Canadian producers have to compete with large scale enterprises in the United States who find markets here attractive when prices are right. Consequently Canadian producers must be efficient. Under modern systems of poultry management one man can take care of upwards of 20,000 broilers or 80,000 birds a year.

Poultry meat production in Canada in 1955 reached 443,100,000 lbs., an average of 29.7 lbs. for every person in Canada. Almost overnight the industry has been able to "tailor-make" a type of bird which meets market requirements for the most part.

A well-planned production and marketing program is essential if the Canadian poultry industry is to continue the remarkable progress achieved in recent years.

HEADS OR TAILS

"The horse I was riding wanted to go one way and I wanted to go another."

"Who won?"

"He tossed me for it!"

Manitoba turkey producers are complaining about government grading regulations. They say that graders are penalizing a high percentage of turkeys down to B grade because there is not enough fat on the backs. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has taken the matter up with the federal department of agriculture.

"Contented turkeys" thrive, whereas turkeys subjected to emotional stress do not do so well, says the Swift Current Experimental Farm. If turkeys are supplied with well-balanced feed and provided with good shelter and housing "emotional stress" will be overcome.

Untold wealth is that which does not appear on the income tax form.

With abundance of phosphate plants develop large fibrous roots.



Myron Sekora, of Calmar, Alta., does his chores with his lamb, Billy, hauling grass for the calves.

Mrs. Smith — "Have you sold your house yet?"

Mrs. Jones: — "No. After reading the agent's description of it, it seems to be just the house we have been looking for."



Don't let the muscular, rheumatic and arthritic ACHES and PAINS cripple you. Use ROXODIUM the new deep-down penetrating analgesic, which penetrates into tissues in seconds, to bring fast unbelievable DIRECT relief within minutes, as no others will. Results guaranteed or your money back. Only \$1.65 at drug stores.

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AVAILABLE:

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VioBin P.M. Ointment is prepared in a special non-irritating, odourless base that reaches into every crevice of the udder and assures an active concentration for 48 to 72 hours regardless of repeated milking.

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Introduce

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'H & N' NICK-CHICK WHITE LEGHORNS



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NICK-CHICK PULLETS

100's	\$42.00
50's	\$22.00
25's	\$11.00

"H & N" NICK-CHICKS ARE NOT SOLD UNSEXED. There is no more important guide to QUALITY OF CHICK STOCK than the "RANDOM SAMPLE TEST" Method of Checking. Chicks are not picked by the breeder, but by TEST REPRESENTATIVES. "H & N" results have been phenomenal; winning the highest 5-Year-Average award in California, 1950-54; the highest 3-Year-Average award in New York, 1952-54; and the highest 3-Year-Average award in California, 1952-54.

AS HIGH AS 25% GREATER NET PROFIT PER YEAR!

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Congratulations! Your White Leghorn entry won highest honors for five-year averages based on 1951-2, 1952-3, 1953-4, 1954-5 and 1955-56 test years with 87.9% livability, 258 eggs and \$5.43 income over feed cost per bird.

HOWARD D. LUSK, Resident Manager, Poultry Improvement Commission.

Testimonial: We have had "H & N" Nick-Chick White Leghorns for the past three years and we find these birds have wonderful resistance to leukosis. Incidentally, our baby chicks are raised in the same building where our adult birds are. Egg quality is of prime importance. This we can get in the "H & N" NICK-CHICK Hens.

Sgd. Mrs. Evelyn B. Moore, Riverview Poultry Farm, Red Deer.

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- Times — Temperatures — News —
Sports — Music.

- 9:00 - 12:00 A.M.
- "TOP FIFTY"

- The tunes leading the nation's hit parade.



"WES" SAUNDERS

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- "TOWN AND COUNTRY"
- Live Talent — direct from the Starland
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Agricultural Situation

CATTLE — Number on farms last June was 10½ million. It is doubtful if Canada is now at the top of the cattle cycle. Prospects for 1957 will depend on the number of cattle in feed and price trends in the United States.

Deliveries for slaughter during the first 8 months of this year totalled 1,387,424, an average of 35,574 weekly, up 8.3½ over last year. Export of beef cattle for the first 9 months of the year was 19,721 compared with 28,814 in the same period last year.

Cattle going on feed for the first 9 months of the year totalled 228,168, up 51.4% from 1955. In Alberta the movement was 23,600, up 39.3% from 1955.

HOGS — Numbers last June totalled 5,000,680, down 6½% from June, 1955. Marketings for the first 9 months totalled 4,486,491, up 6% from 1955. Exports totalled 588,000 hogs, up 6.1%. Domestic disappearance averaged 108,600 weekly compared with 101,700 for 1955. Prospects are for a decrease in supply of around 10% from last year. Average weekly deliveries are likely to be heavier during the first quarter of 1957 than in the same period of 1956. Prices may be higher than for the same period in the previous year.

DAIRYING — Fluid milk sales were up 150 million lbs. or 2% in the first six months of the year, as compared with the same period in 1955. Cow numbers up 36,000 head or 1.1%, and milk production up 111,000,000 lbs. or 2%. Butter disappearance for the first 9 months was 227,368,000 lbs., up 6,620,000 lbs. from the same period in the previous year. Storage stocks at Oct. 1, 44,742,000 lbs., down 357,500 lbs. from Oct. 1, 1955.

Production of all forms of concentrated milk products has been at record levels and 4% above last year.

EGGS — Seasonal decline in prices is expected to continue until mid-January. Shell egg marketings for the first 9 months of the year totalled 4,400,000 cases, 3.6% over that of the same period in 1955. Consumption was about 5% higher than last year. Average weekly sales was 107,000 cases of 30 dozen. Storage stocks, Oct. 1, were down 2,812,000 lbs. from a year previous.

In the nine months 73 million lbs. of broilers were marketed, 29 million more than for the same period in 1955. Prices ranged lower than last year.

Turkey numbers on farms were 35% greater than last year. The outlook suggests prices will fall somewhat between the lows of 1954 and 1955 levels.

Meat production throughout the world is placed at \$6,500,000,000 lbs. in the past year. That is an increase of 27% over pre-war figures.

A. E. Cross, Midnapore, Alberta, rancher, paid \$2,400 for a yearling heifer, Louada Rothes Princess, at the sale of Shorthorn cattle held by the famed Louada Farms, Peterboro, Ontario. He also purchased another yearling heifer, Louada Rosewood 2nd, for \$2,000. The sale of 41 bulls and heifers brought \$139,805.00.

C. O. Dench, proprietor of Merry Acres ranch at Priddis, Alberta, purchased one-third interest in the Hereford bull, "Shadow Return", for \$12,500. This bull is a two-year-old and one of the top sires in the United States. Two Nebraska ranchers each paid a like amount for one-third ownership, bringing the price of the bull to \$37,000.

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(And Remember, Electric Gifts
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For the "Rest of Your Life" slip away into slumber tonight beneath the gentle warmth of an Automatic Electric Blanket. Set the dial for the warmth that means comfort to you, and that warmth is yours all through the night and for every night to come. You are never too cold, never too warm, never tired from the burden of heavy coverings. Sleep, restful and refreshing, is yours with an Automatic Electric Blanket. For single or double beds. With single or dual control. Light, warm and washable, they are available in a choice of colors at your store today.

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Alberta Wheat Pool Annual Meeting

Directors favor loan plan for farm-stored grain.

NET earnings of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the business year ending July 31 last totalled \$1,042,807. This was reported to the annual meeting of delegates by A. T. Baker, general manager.

Total grain receipts for the year were 54,220,106 bushels, or 36.18% of all provincial deliveries. In the previous year the percentage was 35.72.

Working capital was increased to \$7,972,656 as compared with \$6,864,327 in the previous year.

The capacity of the Alberta Pool country elevator system was increased by 1,853,000 bushels to 39,165,750 bushels.

The number of country elevators as at July 31 was 523.

The Pool terminal at Vancouver unloaded 38,986,718 bushels of grain during the year.

An interesting feature of the Alberta Pool directors' report was the recommendation of a plan to provide grain producers with cash on farm-

stored grain. Known as the "municipal plan" it provided for the making of loans by financial institutions at the rate of \$4 per acre with interest not to exceed that paid by the Wheat Board, the maximum loan to a permit holder being limited to a ceiling of \$3,200.00. Each loan would require the approval of a representative of the municipality, and repayment to be made at the rate of half the value of succeeding grain deliveries, the liability to be divided between the federal, provincial and municipal governments.

The board reported that the Alberta Pool gained 1,560 new members during the year, the total at the year end being 48,245 of which 13,279 were signers of the original contract.

Commenting on the box-car situation, the directors expressed concern that there may be a repetition of the tie-up next spring unless steps are taken to avoid same. The board is still pressing for car allocation according to producers' preferences.

Approval of the federal government's action in paying storage on

wheat in elevators under Wheat Board control was expressed. Such is paid on the excess of over 178,000,000 bushels and last crop year the total sum paid was \$31,486,186. About ¾ of this was allocated to the 1954-55 pool and provided 7.3 cents of the total final payment of 12½ cents a bushel.

The directors' report stated that the Wheat Board method of marketing grain has been of outstanding service to the farm people. The Board resisted widespread efforts made in the autumn of 1955 to cut wheat prices and other grain exporting nations have given Canada credit for preventing what could easily have been a catastrophic drop in the price of wheat. "Canada's wheat is fairly priced in world market," comments the report, "and we believe that lower prices would only result in ruin for countless grain producers."

A group of 82 farmers in the Saskatoon area have organized the province's first artificial insemination co-operative. Services of some of the country's best dairy bulls have been made available to each member at his own farm at a very reasonable cost.



Ben S. Plumer

Chairman board of directors, Alberta Wheat Pool.



A. T. Baker,

General manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool.



Omar J. Broughton, of Lethbridge, has been appointed secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool. This announcement was made by Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the Board of Directors.

For the past six years, Mr. Broughton has been the popular farm service director for radio station CJOC, Lethbridge. He is well known in farm circles throughout southern Alberta.

Mr. Broughton brings with him a solid agricultural background and a keen perception of the problems of farm people. He grew up on a farm in the Donalda district where he still owns and operates a farm in partnership with his brother. For four years during the World War II he served overseas with the R.C.A.F. as a navigator. Following his discharge he entered the University of Alberta, graduating in 1950 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Christmas Greetings...

from the

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

to members, delegates, directors, employees, those who have rendered services, and all the people everywhere, who read this farm journal.

May happiness reign in your homes during this festive season, and beyond.

There Still Is Hope...

"So long as there are homes to which men turn

At close of day,

So long as there are homes where children are,

Where women stay;

If love and loyalty and faith be found

Across these sills,

A stricken nation can recover from

Its greatest ills.

"So long as there are homes where fires burn

And there is bread,

So long as there are homes where lamps are lit

And prayers are said,

Although a people falters through the dark

And nations grope,

With God, Himself, back of these little homes

We still have hope."



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"



One day I made a bird house out of an old stovepipe. A few days later a wren made a nest in it. In a month the young birds had flew away.—Marvin Simmons (grade 5), Tawatinaw, Alberta.

* * *

One day, while I was helping to haul some straw, we saw a weasel running among some pocket gopher holes. It soon found what it was looking for and disappeared in a hole. I guess he had a gopher for supper, don't you. — Sherry Jones, Maymew, Sask.

* * *

My father built a house with big picture windows. West of the house, about 200 feet away, there was a windbreak of trees. In the evening a partridge saw the reflection of the trees in the window and flew through it thinking it was flying into another bush patch. This happened on two different times. The big windows cost \$9.00 each. — Ronald Bateman, Alliance, Alberta.

* * *

We own a farm about 8 miles from the one we live on. We had no granary there so the grain was only dumped on the ground. While we were away from it, the deer and antelope had their picnic on it. They had been right at the top of the pile which was quite high, and their lunch was right there. Some deer even dared to show up while we were there. — E. Wall, Box 933, Swift Current, Sask.

* * *

The wind was blowing very hard when I happened to look out the window and there I saw something going very fast over the summerfallow. I shouted to Dad, "Look at the coyote. Shoot him before he gets the chickens." He said, "Sure enough." He got the gun out and shot once, and twice, but it still kept on moving. He went a little closer and saw that it was only a Russian thistle. I sure laughed, but Dad didn't. — Loretta Zarembo, Box 600, Assinibola, Sask.

* * *

We have three ducks — two big ducks and one little duck. The little duck got a blood-sucker up its nostril. Mamma sprinkled salt on the blood-sucker then the blood-sucker came out. It was such a poor, sick, little duck. Now it is almost as big as the other ducks. The ducks sleep with the chickens. The little duck sleeps close to the chickens. The other ducks sleep in the middle of the pen. They go down to the slough. They come up for their night's feed. Then they go to bed. It is cold now, so they don't go down to the slough any more. I am seven and in grade three. — Linda Moorhouse, Breton, Alberta.

* * *

One Wednesday, when Daddy came home from work, he saw Maggie, one of our milk cows, who was going to have a calf. He drove over there and she came up to the car bawling. Daddy thought she was going to lead him away, but she lead him right to her dead calf. She wanted him to make her calf better. Daddy dragged the calf over to the car, tied it on, and dragged it home. The cow followed her calf. A cow has to be pretty smart to know a human can help them. — Sheila R. M. Page, Didsbury, Alberta.

My story is about the time Charlie and I were trying to catch a baby goat which was not very friendly. We wanted to take it to our friends so we went down to get her when she started to run. I started to run and I jumped her but didn't get a good grip and fell on top of a rock. So I got mad and went up and got the rope. The goat was by the chicken house when my brother threw a rock which made the goat run. She went through the gate and I threw the rope at her when Charlie popped out and the rope went around Charlie instead. I pulled it and he let the goat loose. She went into the pig house which was a bad place for her but good for us. We finally got her. We said, "WE'RE TIRED." — Charlie Teasdale, Fabyan, Alberta.

* * *

Tuesday morning as usual I went out to feed the chickens. I went to the chop-house and got a pail of chop and went to the chicken-house with intentions of feeding chickens. When I opened the door something brownish grey flew to the window. I took a good look and discovered that it was a Great Horned Owl. The owl had been roosting with the chickens. I ran and told Dad, but he didn't believe me until he had looked in where he saw the owl. He went to the house and got the shotgun and killed it. I'm sure I don't know how the owl got in, but he had killed two chickens. For the last few nights an owl has perched in a tree near the chicken house. Dad has taken several shots at him but never was lucky. — Marjory Fiedler, Fabyan, Alta.

* * *

I have a pet dog and a pet cat, which are beloved by our whole family. One cold morning my Dad got up to do his chores. As he went outside, my pet doggie came into the house to warm himself by the fireplace. It sat himself on his hind legs near the stove for he shivered from cold. After a while my mother got up to help Dad with the chores. As she opened the door my pet cat also came into the house to get warmed up. As she came to the fire-place and saw my pet dog, what do you think she did? She stood up on her hind legs and with her front paws she took my doggie around his neck and gave the doggie a kiss first on the cheek and then on the other cheek. The little doggie even lowered his head to the cat's face and winked with his eyes. Just like if it would say good-morning also. Did I ever laugh. Just like human beings they greeted themselves. It sure looked cute of them for you seldom see such a thing happening. — Edward Walters, Cayley, Alberta.

* * *

POPULATIONS OF CITIES

The federal census, 1955, gave the populations of the principal Canadian cities as follows:

Montreal, 1,595,327; Toronto, 1,117,470; Vancouver, 658,813; Winnipeg, 409,687; Ottawa, 335,289; Hamilton, 325,238; Quebec, 301,108; Edmonton, 248,949; Calgary, 196,152; Windsor, 184,045; Halifax, 133,931; London, 153,491; Victoria, 123,033; London, Ont., 100,624; Regina, 88,797; Saint John, N.B., 85,121; Verdun, 77,550; St. John, Nfld., 77,553; Saskatoon, 70,843.

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"Whispering
Streets"
MON. - FRI.

AT
2:30 p.m.

Presented by
the makers of
Drene Shampoo
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Sandhills, U.S.A., made Cattle Oilers, \$37.50. Farmers' introductory offer, prepaid, \$48.20 with one \$10.70 gal. Heskell Fly, Lice, Warble Killer (Mix with 20-40 gals. Fuel Oil. Use in any applicator.



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DAND'S, Swift Current, Sask.

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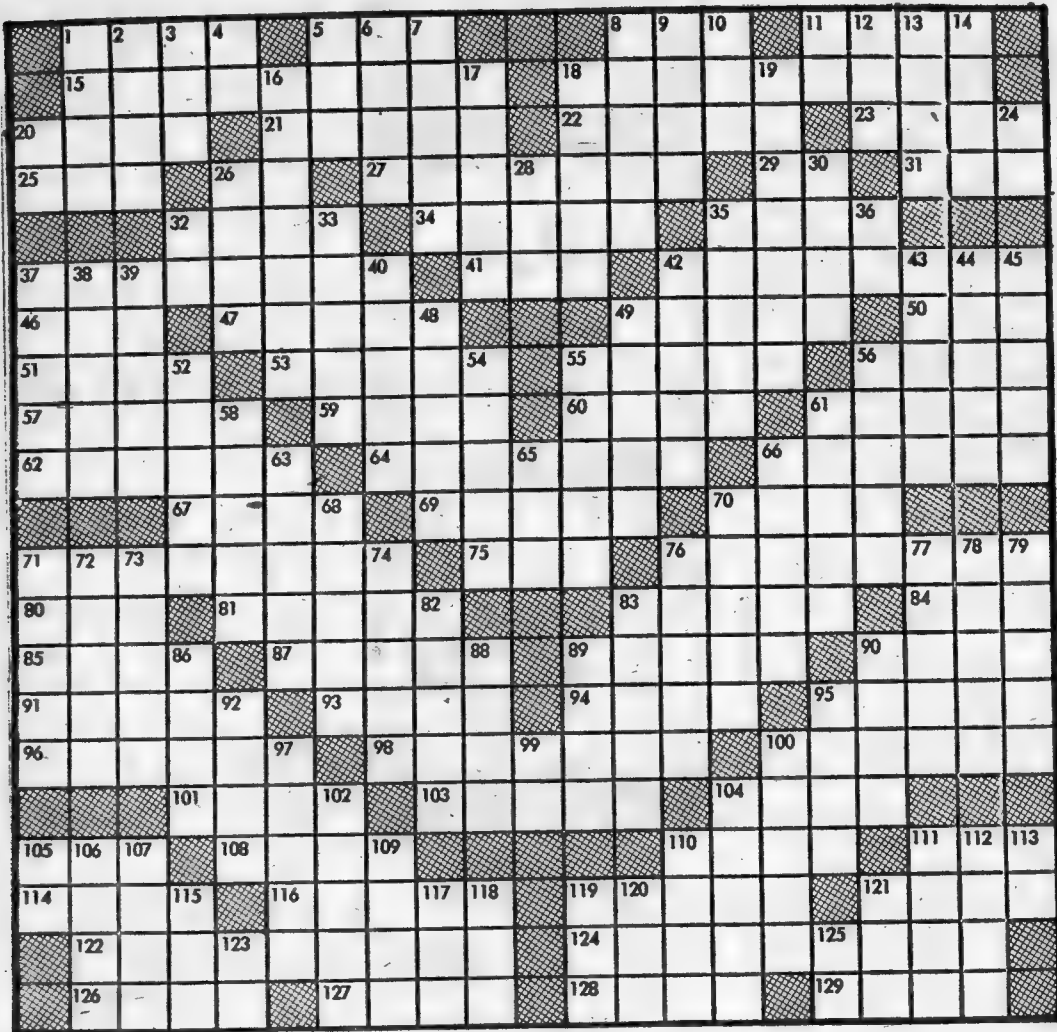
NEW ☐ or RENEWAL ☐

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROVINCE

Crossword Puzzle



- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ACROSS | 46 Mimic | 89 Looks at malignly | 2 Large dog | 40 Natives of Denmark | 89 Nobleman |
| 1 Norse goddess | 47 Icelandic tales | 90 German river | 3 Gun (slang) | 42 Find fault without reason | 90 Toward the center |
| 5 Third king of Judah (Bib.) | 49 Walking sticks | 91 Pares | 4 By | 43 Smells | 92 To box |
| 8 Pounds (abbr.) | 50 Female deer | 93 Portico | 5 Indonesian of Mindanao | 44 Of ancient Scandinavia | 95 Crown of Isis |
| 11 Former President | 51 The peanut | 94 Anglo-Saxon coins | 6 Lather | 45 Spanish title | 97 Bird |
| 15 A commonplace | 53 More rational | 95 Genus of palms | 7 Mine entrances | 48 Cut | 99 Printer's measure |
| 18 Golf match (pl.) | 55 Openings in earth | 96 Denudes | 8 Part of body (pl.) | 49 Artificial waterway | 100 Male forebears |
| 20 Authoritative decree | 56 Forsaken | 98 More rigorous | 9 Hoboes | 52 Girl's name | 102 Facing direction from which glacial impinges |
| 21 Lowest point | 57 Fruit of oak | 100 Looks at fixedly | 10 Fortunate in India | 54 To carouse | 104 Man's name |
| 23 Restrict | 59 Field of granular snow | 101 Furnishes with strength | 11 Preposition | 55 Mark of omission | 105 Continent (abbr.) |
| 25 To rip | 60 Indigo | 103 Dispatches | 12 Danish territorial division | 56 Burdens | 106 Rate of progress |
| 26 French for "and" | 61 Trunk of body | 104 Variegated | 13 Give food to | 58 Approaches | 107 Ox of the Celebes |
| 27 Exerts to the utmost | 62 Thoroughfare | 105 Mineral spring | 14 Former Russian ruler | 61 Taut | 109 Actual being |
| 29 Sacred Hindu word | 64 Many | 108 Ceremony | 16 Means | 63 Walk on | 110 Location |
| 31 Measure of Tripoli (var.) | 66 A jaeger gull | 110 Slave | 17 Mistake | 65 Slender finial | 111 German novelist |
| 32 Exceedingly in musical directions | 67 An ointment | 111 Disease (med.) | 18 Darts | 66 Caudal appendages | 112 Jason's ship |
| 34 Kinds | 69 Thrust back | 114 Egyptian dog-headed ape deity | 19 Tales | 68 Rids of moisture | 113 Musical syllable |
| 35 South Seas canoe | 70 Musical group | 116 Armed group with legal authority | 20 Musical syllable | 70 Wild hogs | 115 Those in power |
| 37 Kept | 71 Confederate who leads victims into confidence games (pl.) | 119 Group of rooms | 24 Sun god | 71 Strikes | 117 To plant |
| 41 Ethiopian title | 75 Illuminated | 121 Girl's name | 26 American Indian | 72 Article of faith | 118 Bitter vetch |
| 42 "As the go rolling along." | 76 World War 1 battlefield | 122 One who admits sins | 28 A macaw | 73 Diner | 119 Juice of plant |
| | 80 Meadow | 124 Bearing witness to | 30 Money (slang) | 74 Thin narrow boards | 120 American Indian |
| | 81 Cruises | 126 Alleviate | 32 Symbol for tantalum | 76 Cut off the hair from | 121 Title of respect |
| | 83 Plissile rock | 127 Stitches | 33 Kind of car | 77 Command | 123 Symbol for iron |
| | 84 River (Sp.) | 128 An equal | 35 Jury list | 78 Female relative | 125 Annamese weight |
| | 85 Emmets | 129 River of Italy | 36 While | 79 Rails | |
| | 87 Distributes, as cards | | 37 South American Indians | 82 Fruit of blackthorn (pl.) | |
| | | | 38 Excess of solar year | 83 Withers | |
| | | | 39 Singing voice | 86 Sveite | |
| | | | | 88 Conserve | |

Solution On Page 31

U. S. A. TARIFF RATES

Pure-bred livestock for breeding, free.
Slaughter and feeder cattle under 200 lbs., quota 200,000, 1½c lb., over quota, 2½c lb.
200 lbs. to 690 lbs., 2½c lb.
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Hogs, live, 1c lb.
Pork, fresh or frozen, 1½c lb.
Bacon and hams, 2c lb.
Sheep and lambs, 75c head.
Mutton, fresh, chilled or frozen, 2½c b.
Lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen, 3½c lb.

Freight Assistance Figures

A total of 16,226,000 bushels of feed wheat was moved to Eastern Canada and British Columbia under the federal government freight assistance policy in the crop year 1955-56.

Shipments to Ontario totalled 6,418,000 bushels or 40% of the total and to Quebec 6,041,000 bushels or 37% of the total. British Columbia received 2,354,000 bushels.

Shipments of mill feed under the same policy totalled 467,306 tons of which Quebec received 299,671 tons and Ontario 145,249 tons.

In the previous crop year feed wheat shipments totalled 13,000,000 bushels and mill feed 487,422 tons. British Columbia received 39,270 tons.

From the time the plan was launched during the war years up until October of last year the cost to the federal treasury of the freight assistance program on feed grains was \$234,060,904.



Clinton Goodwin, 10 years old, of Trossachs, Sask., on his horse, Ranger.

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WITH CORD STOP



DAIRYING

Average milk production per cow in the Netherlands and Belgium last year was 8,500 lbs.; in Denmark, 7,654, and in Switzerland, 7,000.

People who eat lots of meat, milk, eggs and other high-protein foods are less likely to suffer from heart disease, according to findings reported at the American Meat Institute convention in Chicago.

Richards Bros., of Red Deer, cleaned up with their Ayrshires at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. Their bull Glengarry Pansy's Burton, won top award and two of his sons won the junior and reserve championships.

A total of around 4,500 dairy cattle have been shipped from Canada to Mexico this year. About 90% were pure-bred Holsteins, and these included 200 richly bred bulls. Ayrshires, Guernseys, Jerseys and Shorthorns made up the balance.

The Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Ltd. has issued a final payment of 3c a lb. on deliveries to the 1955-56 honey pool handled by the co-operative. That payment brought total return for the best grades of honey to 17c a lb. The co-op. handled 3,000,000 lbs. and was able to export honey to Europe for the first time. 500,000 lbs. going to the Netherlands.

Farmer co-operatives are shining examples of the self-help pioneering spirit that has made this nation great. The hope for improving the economic situation of most farmers lies in strengthening their organizations so as to be more effective in the market place. — President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

On the average dairy farm 14 hours is the standard day, says The Maritime Farmer, with not much more than 1 to 1½ hours out for meals. Many farmers will work themselves to the point of exhaustion and yet, on the average, they live longer than the professional man.

TRUE COST OF MILK

In 1952 the average industrial worker in Canada had to work 8 minutes and 12 seconds to get enough money to buy a quart of milk. In 1956 he had to work 7 minutes.

In 1952 he had to work 29 minutes and 54 seconds to buy a pound of butter. In 1956 the time had got down to 21 minutes and 54 seconds.

The true cost of any food is the working time it takes to purchase same.

B.C. AYRSHIRES WIN AT PORTLAND

British Columbia Ayrshire breeders who exhibited at the Pacific International Exposition, Portland, Oregon, recently, won many of the major awards. The group won the State Herd Class, the most coveted award of all at the show. The State Herd is composed of eight animals from one state or province, not more than three being owned by one exhibitor. This is the third time this year that Canadian Provinces have won this award at major U.S. shows. Quebec won this class at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Ontario was first at the International Dairy

Show, Chicago, and now B.C. Ayrshires have won at Portland, the major show on the west coast.

F. Whiting, Lethbridge Experimental Farm, says cattle fed on poor quality roughage, especially those who have come off dry range should receive vitamin A supplement if they are to be on dry feed for 2 to 3 months. Vitamin A deficiency reduces body gains and makes the animal more susceptible to disease. Fattening cattle require a minimum of 1,000 units of vitamin A a day for each 100 lbs. body weight. If they are not getting that they should be fed vitamin A supplements.

MUSIC DOES NOT CHARM

"Farmers who play relaxing music in their barns, believing it soothes their cows while being milked, may be interested to know the cows do not like it," says Dr. Vearl Smith, professor of dairy husbandry at Wisconsin.

So give Ma her radio back, Pa!

"Farmers who play music to their cows could give them a nervous breakdown," Prof. Smith said. "And it's not just that the cows might prefer one type of music to another. Music distracts them."

Distraction, Prof. Smith pointed out, means less milk, because the letting down of milk is not a voluntary act on the part of the cow. Distraction causes the cow to secrete a sort of "fright hormone" which cuts down the flow of blood to the udder muscles; then the milk sacs in the udder cannot squeeze out milk as they should, thereby lowering production.

Contentment is still the answer to getting the most milk out of a cow, Prof. Smith said. He added that if the cow is approached gently, given a bit of ground feed, and then has her udder gently washed and massaged with warm water, she will deliver the maximum amount of milk. — Science Service.

Creamery Manager's Lament

By JACK NEALE, Ponoka Branch

Oh, the job of testing cream is a job that is mighty bad. You can make a body happy, you can make a body sad. If their product is number one and the test is away up high, They knock about the price a little, but will never breathe a sigh. If their product is not so fancy, and you grade it number two, They take their can and tell you that they are through with you. If the test is sometimes lower, all the blame is laid on you. Claimed they turned the separator and they never touched the screw. They must always blame the tester for the law the state has made, And they do not understand it if their produce is not first grade. And there are some that always tell you, when they step inside the door Of a few cents more they were offered just a day or two before. There are some that understand it, if their cream is thick or thin, They take their cheque and tell you that they will be seeing you again. And here is sincerely hoping when their work on earth is done, That St. Peter's test will suit them and they all grade number one.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"

A Christmas Message . . .

from the President

THE Yuletide Season provides me with an opportunity to extend sincere personal greetings to all members of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool. I hope every family will enjoy a really Merry Christmas.

We are now living in one of the most troubled and most dangerous periods in all human history. But our democratic form of government teaches us to bear responsibilities manfully and our Christian religion provides courage and stamina so to do.

Our Association is building democracy into the ordinary business life of the province and the nation. So the success of the co-operative movement is not only of personal interest to all who participate therein, but it is important to the permanency of our free system of government.

Your support of our Association is appreciated. Loyalty is the inspiration of accomplishment.

Again I say to all, A Very Merry Christmas.

JAS. A. WOOD,

President, Central Alberta Dairy Pool,
Elnora, Alberta.

Know Your Own Business

(Part 3)

Method of Distribution of Members' Equity or Final Payments

In our last article we outlined the method of distributing the surplus earnings to our members throughout the years from 1925 to 1945 and the amounts that had been distributed in cash during that period. With the steady growth of the C. A. D. Pool and the larger volume of business done each year it's become increasingly evident that it was requiring more operating capital to operate successfully. After a great deal of thought on this problem the Board of Directors submitted a verbal amendment to the constitution at the annual meeting in 1954. This amendment was put to the annual meeting in 1955 and was adopted.

This constitutional amendment is a lengthy one and there is no necessity to publish it in its entirety, but this is what it meant:

That from here on the approved system of distribution of surplus earnings credited to our members as recorded in their passbooks is as follows: — These surplus earnings will remain with the organization until they are required by the member for either of two purposes:—

1. To close out an estate.
2. As and when you have reached the age of 70 years and you have retired from farming.

In either of these circumstances the C. A. D. Pool will on request pay out in cash the amount of earnings as shown in the member's passbook. In other words your earnings from year to year will accumulate and constitute a pension fund which will be available to you upon retirement from active farming at the age of 70 years.

This brings up the importance of keeping your passbook up to date. It should be returned to our Head Office in Red Deer or handed in to the branch you do business with as soon after January each year.

Another very important point is this: please notify us if you change your address or post office.

If you are to receive benefits of membership to the full, we should know where to reach you, so when you move from one place to another please tell us.

Also if you have done business with any branch of the C. A. D. Pool and in your new location you will be dealing with a different branch, tell us so that your surplus earnings can be transferred to your new branch.

This is the final article in this series.

So A Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year to You All.

Watch This Column for More C. A. D. Pool News



Aunt Sal Suggests

*Again the Christmas chimes ring out,
So loud and sweet and clear;
I hope they fill your hearts with hope,
And joy, throughout the year.*

FOR children the time never goes fast enough . . . they just can't wait until Christmas comes again; but, ashamed as we adults are to admit it, it seems that we've hardly hidden the yuletide trimmings away before it's time to drag them out again. Age and youth never do see eye to eye on anything, or hardly anything. But, of course, once we get into the glad spirit of the joyous Christmas time again we wonder what we were dreading anyway.

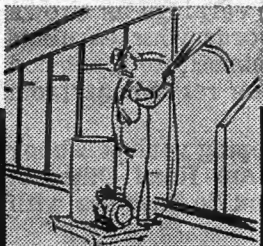
I had to laugh aloud the other day when I saw the simple statement in a magazine, "Christmas begins in the kitchen." It not only begins there but it remains there for many and many a day. In fact mothers often have trouble shoeing the rest of the family out of her particular domain long enough to dish up the goodies for their eating.

Before I forget I'll turn your



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tion, use 1½ tablespoons of
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AT YOUR GROCER'S

thoughts back to the October number for one minute. I gave you a recipe for Butterscotch dumplings — a very fine pudding. Three alert readers wrote in and asked me if there shouldn't have been some baking powder in them. And the lady who sent me the recipe in the first place also wrote in and remarked: "two teaspoonsful of baking powder got lost somewhere along the way." Yes, she was right, and so are the rest of you, although in just this one instance the error wasn't mine (for a change), for I checked that recipe with an eagle eye, but you toss in the leavening and you'll have a lighter pudding.

When friends come calling during Christmas week I'm so pleased when they bring the young 'uns with them. There should be nothing formal about home entertainment at this season and nothing adds to the general informality of a party than a few children added for good measure. As a hand-out gift we like to have some "nibbling fodder" on hand for the young fry. And to make it seem more like a present, attention should be given to the container for the treat. I think I've tried about every type of candy-holder — boxes, baskets, cones, stockings and so on. Three years ago I stumbled onto another idea and that was sturdy cardboard drinking glasses. One can pretty them up with seals and tinsel to make them look more attractive. Pierce holes on each side to run a ribbon through them. After you've packed each one to the brim wrap them in red or green cellophane, and just to add that last personal touch affix a card on the outside then when children arrive slip over and write each child's name on one of the cards. It will give them the idea that you were really planning on them coming.

I know almost all children get enough candies at this time of year and some poor protesting tummies say they've had too much. Or maybe they've had too much poor grade of confections. Every good home cook who is worthy of the name should indulge in a spree of candy-making. I've been checking over my recipes in this category and here are a few that I'd like you to try. They are simple to make and the resulting fare won't be hard to eat either.

Candies for Christmas

Cream Taffy — Remember in the long-ago days when we had candy-pulling parties. Why not turn back the clock and have one this year?

4 cups granulated sugar, 2/3 cup water, ½ cup vinegar, butter (size of egg), 1 tbsp. glycerine (not really necessary but does improve it). Boil all together without stirring for 20 minutes or until it crisps in cold water. Just before pouring on platter add ½ tsp. cream of tartar. Cool. Flavor. Pull until white. Color them pink or yellow or green. Twist and cut.

Rocky Mountains — Dissolve 4 squares of chocolate in double boiler. Beat in 1 cup of icing sugar and 3 eggs, and then add 20 marshmallows cut up fine. Also 1 cup walnuts. Drop by spoonful on waxed paper and let stand a day before using.

Coconut Candy — Boil one cup white sugar, 1 cup mild molasses and butter (size of egg until almost hard-ball stage.) Take from fire and stir in as much coconut as possible. Mould this into balls or cones. Instead of the coconut you might like to use some rice-type breakfast cereal.

Butterscotch Candy (easy way) — 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup syrup, ½ cup butter. Mix these three and place over heat. Do not stir. Boil until it hairs. Pour on plate without stirring. Cool and break into what is called "desired pieces".

I know you all have your own pet candy recipes, but thought these easy-to-make ones might fill a toe of the Christmas stocking too. And back to more commonplace things again. That popular commodity aluminum foil can help you in one more way on Christmas day, when you are trying to find a bit of room on the crowded range-top for the pot to reheat the steamed pudding, don't. Wrap the pudding in some foil and pop it in the oven, it will heat there just as well.

And now we've spent another year together, and I'm not referring to money when I use that word, I mean I hope each one has gained something worth while this past twelve months then the year was a profit to you. Have you made a new friendship, have you read some good books, have you learned some new ways to do old jobs better, have you gained a better outlook on the particular jobs or problems that have confronted you? If you can answer "Yes" to some or all of those questions then the past year has not been lived in vain.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish — For a Happy, Happy Christmas.
Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

*We've pondered on your problems,
Every day throughout the year;
And if we've helped you solve them,
Hope we've dealt you bits of cheer.*

IF you look back to the October number you'll note that at the tail-end of the column we placed three requests that we asked you readers to help with. One was for ground rice cookies; one for a rather complicated cookie with a coconut foundation, lemon filling and chocolate coating, and the last was for a Norwegian dish. AGAIN I SAY A HEARTY "THANK YOU" to the kind readers who jumped in with both feet (practically) and provided the answers. I'm placing them below:

Q.: Cookies with ground rice in their make up. (If Mrs. A. T. will write me again and furnish her full name and address, also stamped envelope I'll forward some of the fine recipes submitted.)

A.: In the early part of next year I may feature some more of the recipes that came to my desk. But keeping in tune with the festive season I'm only going to give you one which is: **Christmas Shortbread**: Cream 1 cup confectionery sugar well. Combine these dry ingredients: 2¼ cups all-purpose flour, ¼ cup rice flour and ½ tsp. salt. Add to butter mixture and again mix well. Shape with hands and press down with fork. Bake in oven 350° to 375° F. and bake until golden brown.

Q.: Please give us the recipe for a combination cookie (see description above). — Mrs. C. C., Lander, Man.

A.: Oh, so many fine sounding recipes came in that seemed to answer this description. I haven't tried out any of them to date but I certainly plan to before Christmas time. I think they would fit into yuletide entertaining admirably. They are apparently known to various people by various names. Some of you call them Nano bars, De Luxe Brownies, London Smog bars (isn't that cute?), Ribbon Squares or simply "No Bake Bars". Just to be different I've named them one more and that is:

Kiss Kringle Bars: In top of double boiler place these: 5 tbsps. cocoa, ¼ cup white sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 egg, 1 tsp. vanilla. When mixed stir over hot water until butter melts. Remove from heat and add 1 cup coconut, ½

cup chopped walnuts, 2 cups Graham wafer crumbs. Butter a 9 x 9-inch pan and press this mixture into it. When set and cold frost with this filling: 2 cups icing sugar, ¼ cup butter, 2 tbsps. prepared vanilla custard powder (I suppose one could use lemon too) and enough milk to make spreading consistency. Over this icing drizzle (I love that word) 3 squares of melted unsweetened chocolate. Let stand until cold then cut with sharp knife into squares.

Q.: How does one prepare the Norwegian dish Chorkmurk? — (Mrs. P. U.)

A.: Several real Norse women took exception to the spelling of that word. One tells me it is Chookmurk and another says the word is really Tjack-mjock, but anyway it is translated into English as "thick milk or clabbered milk or long milk." All those writing in said there really was no trick to it, just let whole milk sour then sprinkle cinnamon and sugar over it and eat it like custard.

Q.: How does one make goat's cheese? (Repeat.)

A.: Two fine letters came in from Ft. Assiniboine, Alta., and from Amazon, Sask. I shall quote from these:

Goat Milk Cheese: Strain night's milk (about 2 qts.) into large kettle and leave until morning. Strain the morning's milk into this and dissolve ½ tablet of cheese rennet into ½ cup cold water. When dissolved stir into milk and let set for about one hour or until it is thick enough to cut with a knife. Now place kettle over low heat and stir with "clean" hand. Keep gently stirring at temperature of 70 degrees until you can squeeze the curds into a firm ball. Next strain through sieve and add about 1½ tps. salt. The weight of curds pressing through sieve will make it naturally form into a nice loaf or ball.

Q.: What do packers put in lard to make it keep? (Repeat.)

A.: Mrs. E. S. T. wrote a lovely letter giving an address she had sent to to procure the antioxidant that professional packers use. Before I give you this address I might say that letters like this one really warm my heart for I knew Mrs. T. when she was a young girl and I was just a bride.

Lift Products Inc., 409 First St. S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I'm quite sure that this question of whether to use "something extra" to keep lard sweet or not is going to be threshed out among you, so we'd like to hear your opinions too. I received such a fine letter from Mrs. A. M. T. telling us in detail just how she renders lard that really does keep sweet. Her method has been used successfully for three generations. I'm going to quote her letter in the January issue, so watch for it.

Q.: I made 50 lbs. of butter and placed it in crocks in the cellar that was damp and it has now become rather mouldy and slightly discolored. Is there any way to salvage this? — (Mrs. E. W.)

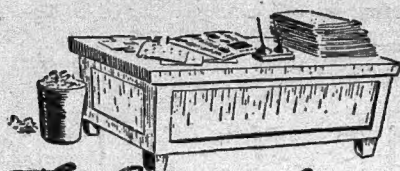
A.: This is the question I'm asking for reader reaction on, how about it?

Q.: How do you remove the coating from inside an aluminum kettle? — (Mrs. E. B., Horse Head, Sask.)

A.: This question raises its ugly head every so often. I always advise boiling it out in strong vinegar water. I remember one solution that came in years back was to boil potato skins in the kettle.

Q.: Years ago I copied a recipe for Grandma's fruitcake that I cut from your paper. I loaned it and it was not returned. Can you please repeat it? — (Mrs. H. W. T., Winnipeg.)

A.: I've checked back for five years
(Continued on page 31)



The Editor's Desk

A Christmas Wish

May your crop of calves grow bigger
And your range grass never fail.
May your water holes stay open
May you ride an easy trail.

May you never reach for leather
Nor your saddle horse grow lame.
May you dab your loop on critters
With your old unerring aim.

May your stack of chips grow taller,
May your shooting eye stay true.
May good luck plumb snow you under,
That's my Christmas wish to you.

Editor's Note: — I picked up the above piece from an old scrapbook. I do not know who wrote it. If any reader can provide me with the author's name I will gladly give credit thereto.

WOMEN

Men are credited with having a corner on muscles, money-making and war. But they have no corner on valor, honesty and love.

In some women is to be found the kind of gallantry that should make men fall on their knees.

Fortunate the man who, during his lifetime, has experienced the confidence of such a woman.

"Driving oxen in the fall of 1879 William Harrison delivered his first Manitoba wheat. The load consisted of 45 bushels which was frosted and sold for only 40c a bushel. From the proceeds of this sale he purchased groceries which he brought back to Boyne Settlement in a wooden candy pail". So says his son Dr. T. J. Harrison.

WHEN TIMES WERE TOUGH

The following extract from my scrapbook is dated 1934:

"Jean Rouillon, of Bonnyville, Alberta, sold 55 head of cattle for a total of \$62.00.

"G. Tollefson, living north of Bonnyville, hired a truck to take six two-year-old steers to Edmonton. The sale price didn't pay expenses.

"Alphonse Levasseur, of Bonnyville, sold ten prime three-year-old steers on September 15 for which he received \$58.00."

Grain producers are restive under prevailing conditions of plugged elevator facilities and restricted deliveries. They know that too much wheat has been produced and that the Wheat Board is doing its best to dispose of the surplus. But the farmers need the cash and are getting tired of explanations.

CORRECTION

The Editor:

In your August issue of "Farm and Ranch Review" (page 20) you have a picture of the church and mission house on the site of first settlement near Peace River. The picture that accompanies this article of Old Time Peace River is that NOT of the Anglican Mission, but of the small Catholic church and priests' house along Shaftesbury Settlement. This mission was abandoned in 1951 by us.—Henri Routhier, O.M.I., Bishop of Grouard.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

The Editor:

Why my husband receives frequent issues of your paper is rather a

mystery. The most farming we have done was on a 60-foot lot, where we kept chickens and grew apples and vegetables, and now we have only an ordinary garden. However, we find quite a lot of interest in your well-arranged publication, and I feel disposed to comment on the article on page 5: "Suggests Cut in Price of Wheat." Well now, of course, we realize that unless a producer of any commodity can make a reasonable profit on his work and outlay it is not possible for him to carry on his business. At the same time it is rather hard that in practically every case the consumer (who represents all of us) is left out of consideration. Wheat is only one of many articles that is high priced in these days, but I will confine my remarks to that product just now. In England, 40 years ago, we paid tuppence h'a'penny for a two-pound loaf. We are now paying fourteen to sixteen cents (not for a different quality, only another baker's name) for a one-pound loaf. At fourteen cents that makes it one and tuppence for a two-pound loaf. And there is too much wheat, not a scarcity, and this is one of the world's great granaries. Why is it impossible to reduce the cost of production and give us all a chance? If it costs so much more to reap and thresh by machinery, let us go back to manual labor.

*"Fair waved the golden corn,
In Canada's pleasant land,
When, full of joy, some shining morn,
Went forth the reaper hand."*

There is no longer any joy and apparently little cause for thankfulness for the abundant crop.

What is wrong?
And how much of the surplus is Britain to get in her present need?
—A. Walker, Vancouver, B.C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: — The farmer's share of the cost of bread is small. One pound of wheat will make one pound of bread. The average farm price for wheat in the West last year was \$1.20 a bushel — enough to make 60 pounds of bread. So the farmer got 4c for the wheat in a 2-pound loaf. The high cost lies elsewhere.

AMBITIOUS

Three old men were discussing the ideal way of leaving this world. The first, age 75, remarked that he'd like to go quickly, and suggested a crash in a speeding car. The second, age 80, agreed on a speedy end, but thought he preferred a jet propelled plane.

"I've got a better idea," mused the third, age 90, "I'd rather be shot by a jealous husband."

LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

(Continued from page 30)

and cannot find that I ever gave you such a recipe in my columns, but here is a cake that bears the same name so hope this is it.

Grandma's Fruitcake (this does not have to be ripened so you can make it a few days before serving it): Boil these five minutes: 2 cups sugar, 2 cups water, ½ cup butter, 1 lb. seeded raisins. Cool and add these: 1 tsp. each of baking soda, salt, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, 3 cups sifted all-purpose flour. Lastly add these: 1 cup each of dates, cherries, nuts, mixed peel. Bake slowly for 2 to 2½ hours.

Note: — All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sale, The Farm and Ranch Review, Box 620, Calgary, Alta. You must sign your full name and address to your letter and if you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.



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United States authorities are of the opinion that hog prices will strengthen from late December onward.

COMPLETE NEWS COVERAGE

from

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Saskatoon

600 K.C. 5000 Watts

A.M. NEWS...

6:15	—	6:20
6:45	—	6:50
7:15	—	7:20
7:45	—	8:00
8:30	—	8:35
9:00	—	9:05
10:00	—	10:05
11:00	—	11:05

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS...

4:00	—	4:10
5:45	—	6:10
10:00	—	11:30 p.m.

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

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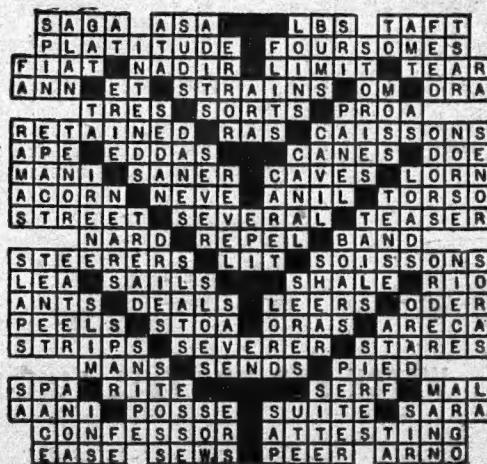
COSTS LESS THAN 2c PER CALF

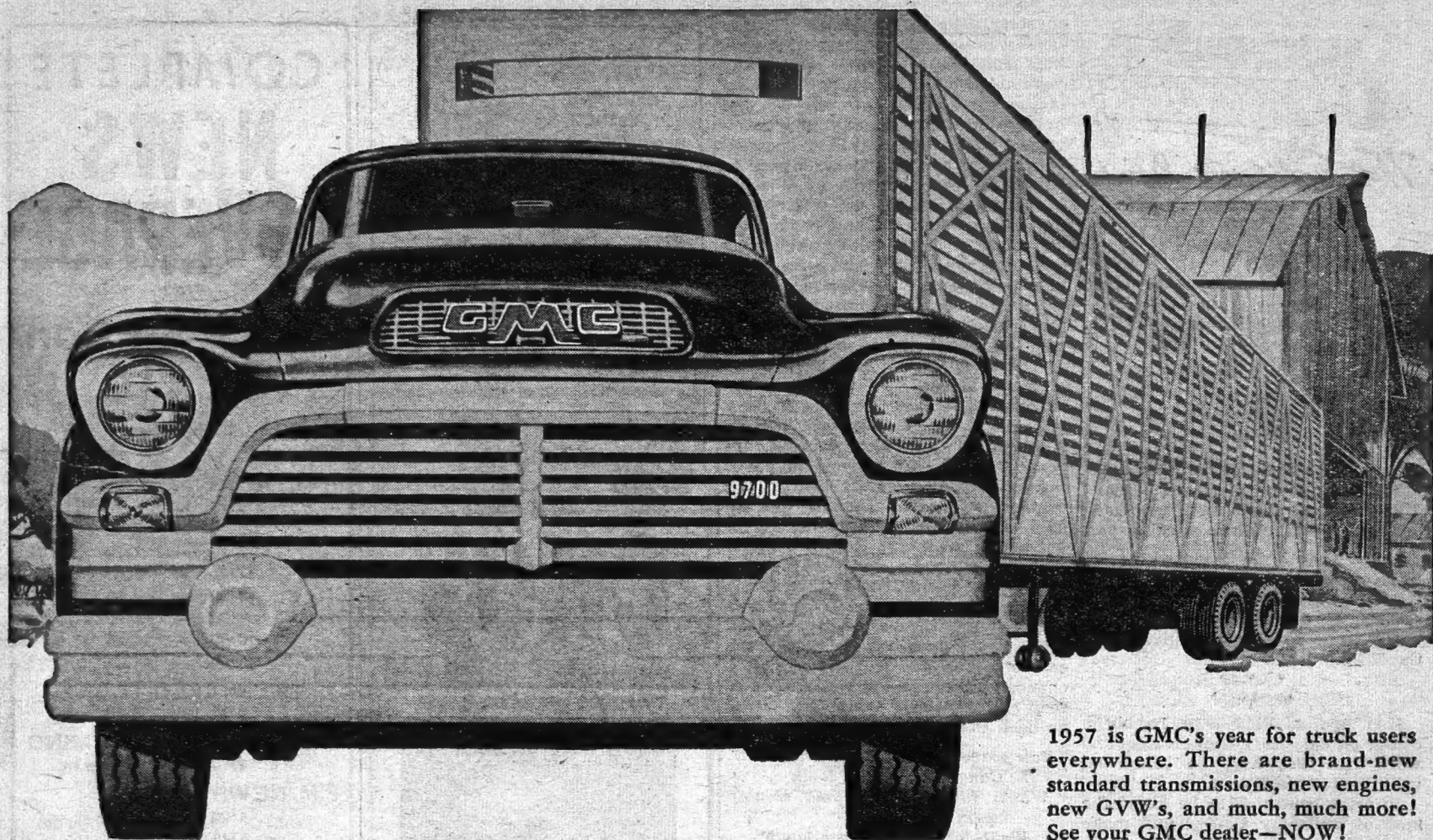
1¼ oz. (15 to 25 calves)	.75c
3¼ oz. (35 to 50 calves)	\$1.00

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Solution to Crossword Puzzle





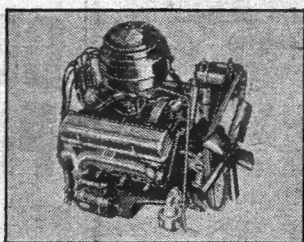
1957 is GMC's year for truck users everywhere. There are brand-new standard transmissions, new engines, new GVW's, and much, much more! See your GMC dealer—NOW!

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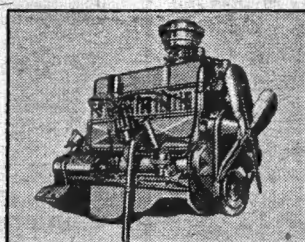
with Speed-Line Styling, "Performance Packed" Power-Trains
::: Engineered for Team-Work—Engine to Axle



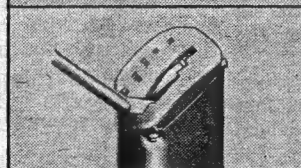
GMC Custom and Deluxe Cabs bring you new styling—new comfort and color, too.



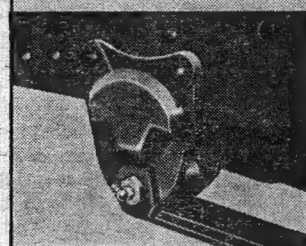
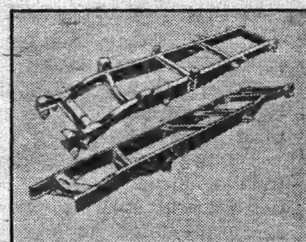
Power to Spare in GMC V8's. GMC for 1957 offers you a selection of V8 power units with up to 210 h.p.



Big Line-up of GMC 6's for '57. Up to 148 driving horsepower in GMC's choice of sturdy 6's.

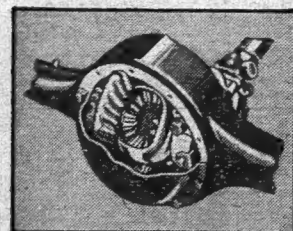


Three Automatic Transmissions for "Shiftless" Driving. First, proven, popular and powerful Hydra-Matic. Then, on 9700 through W-9900 Series, there's optional Powermatic, employing new principles in automatic transmission. Finally, Powerglide for light-duty work on Sedan Delivery vehicles.

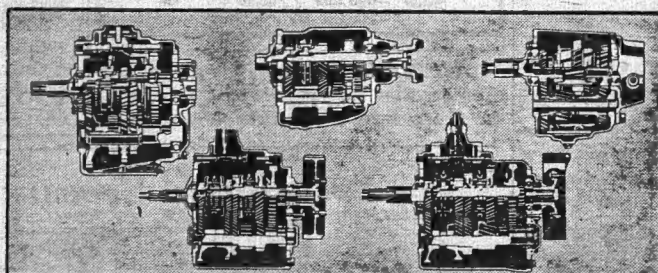


New, More Rugged Frames. New load-carrying capacity is another sign of '57 GMC newness—new safety, too, with a stronger-than-ever frame design.

Threaded Spring Shackles. Spring shackles are threaded for easy removal and replacement.



New Rear Axles. GMC's wider-than-ever range of Hypoid rear axles makes it easy to find just what you need!



Five Sturdy Standard Transmissions. Truck users everywhere know famous 3-speed Synchro-Mesh, the Heavy Duty 3-speed Synchro-Mesh and the 4-speed H.D. But GMC has two new 5-speed units... the New Process transmission and the all-new Spicer 5-speed Heavy Duty truck transmission.



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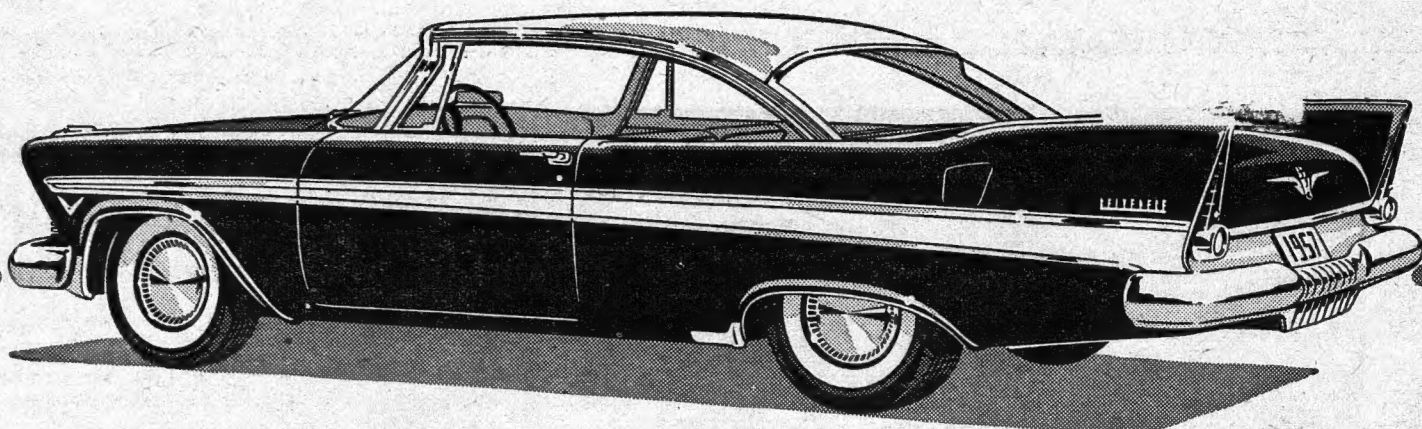
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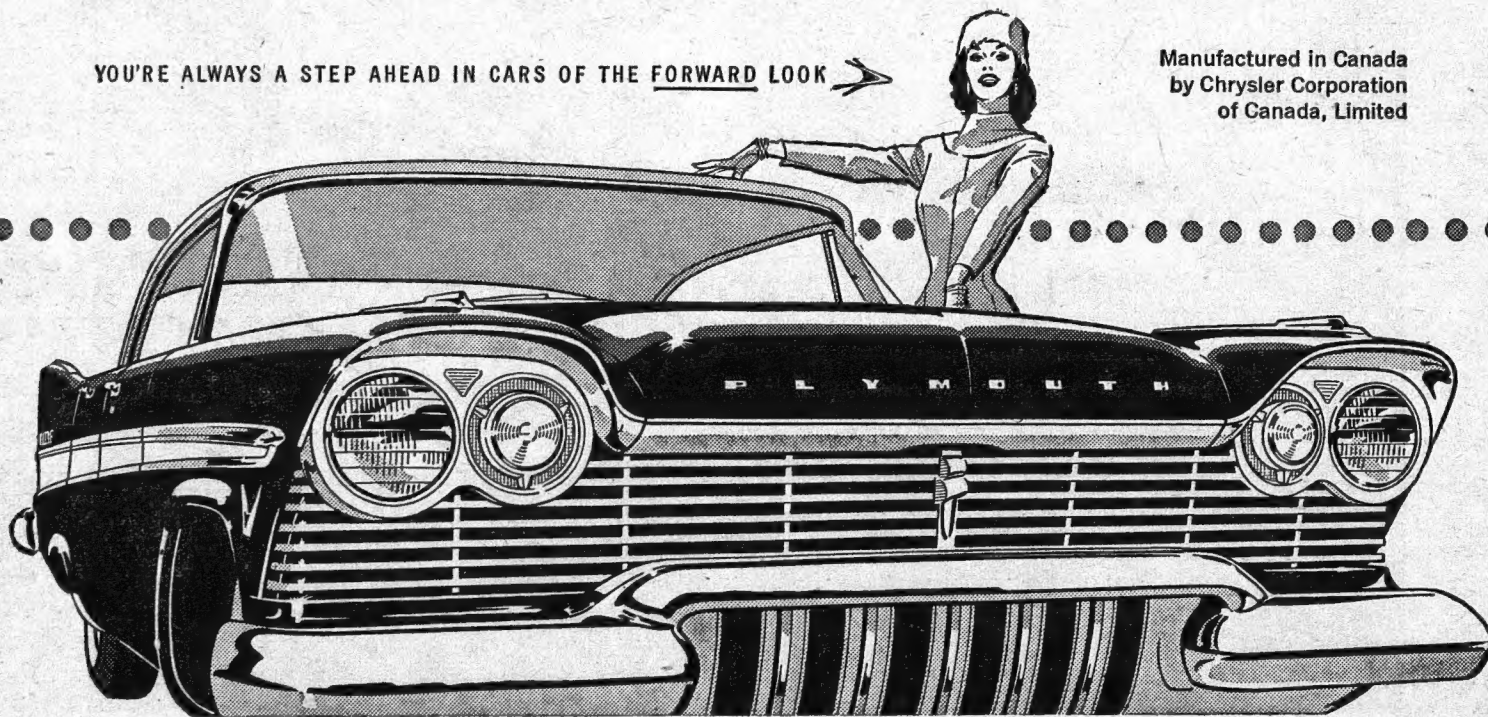
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